PT SALE.

LB

Goods.

ovelties.

Oc

DOLLAR!

Finest

dison-st.

ttery ever voted on and

TTRACTION! MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Lottery Company.

Lottery Company, esquisity incorporated by the for Educational and Charitathe The Company, and the incorporated by the for Educational and Charitathe The Company of the following the following the following the following the securing its remobise in adopted Dec. 2. A. D. 1878, b, to which it has since added 60,000.

NUMBER DRAWINGS have many it has never scaled or a following distribution, made IRNADE CONCERT, during place the ND MONTHLY and the EMI-ANNUAL DRAWING IAS, December 14, under the

PRIZE, \$100,000.
Ten Dollars only. Halves' \$2. Tenths, \$1.
OF \$100,000 \$100

BEAUREGARD of La.

AL A. EARLY, of Va.

Commissioners.

clubs should only be madsuby in New Orleans.

end orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN.

New Orleans, La.

Sale.

and Jewelry

SCHICKEN FEED,

RIVER-ST.

ices. Waltham Watches 33.25,

TT, 188 State-st.

and RANGES.

P. & C. H. LOW,

Tourisis, Travelers, Excursionists should visit.
CHAS. T. WILT'S
For Trunks, Sauchels, Back.
It will pay.
No. 144 State-st

ZED AIR.

onstantly given it since for
teeth. hore than twenty
haled it at his rooms. Not
orn bnd.symptom been oblivator, corner of State and
levator.

STEPHENS, THE CHIMA odist, 124 Dearborn -st., giv instant reiter. Stephens' Al-kight Salve for burns, boll rorns, outs. bruises, etc. bruggists have it. He per bo

NDY.

DRAWINGS.

NG SOME OF

THE MARKET.

NO.

113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st

MEN'S **FURNISHINGS!**

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear. Neckwear, Hdkfs.,

We invite inspection of our extensive stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS, feeling assured it has no equal in Quantity, Variety of Fabrics, and Desirable Styles, and offered at prices that cannot fail to

BAILROADS.

The Black Hills.

"PIERRE ROUTE."

Only 170 Miles of Wagon or Stage

MAKING THIS THE Shortest and Much the Quickest

Route to the Black Hills.
This superior route will be opened
MONDAY, NOV. 18.
Through rates of Freight from CHICAGO (until

Bra	t-class in He	ll property n	Classificati	on wi	l be:
To	Rapid Ct	ty	84.75	per	100
	Fort Mes	b	4.85		C PERSON
100	Storgie C	ity	4.85		
	Deadwoo	db	5.00		W 27
	Central (1ty	5.15		
5000	Lend City	¥	. S. 18	- 44	

THOMAS S. RATTLE, Contracting Agent, ARVIN HUGHITT, M Vice-Prest and Gen'l Man.C.& N.W.Ry., Chicago HENRY C. WICKER, Freight Traffic Manager C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago.

E BLAKELEY, Prest. N.W. Ex., S. & T. Co., St. Paul, Minn.

TORTH CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY 20-YEAR Six Per Cent Mortgage Bonds.

Bonds are placed on the market at 113%
TEREST, at which price they are the
ALENT OF A 5 PER CENT BOND AT PAIL. The total issue of these Bonds is \$60,000, a portion of which will be applied, when sold, to the redemnion of oustsinding bonds of said Company maturing in 1831 and 1852 and 1853. Holders of any of these issues my effect an exchange for the new Bonds on strictly equitable terms if early application is made to the bank for this purpose.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., Commission Merchants,

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND BALTIMORE, 88 & 90 La Salle-st., Chicago.

DWARD M. FIELD,
DANIEL A. LINDLEY,
OPE C. TRIFF.

JOHN P. TRUESDELL,
EDWARD S. WASHBURN,
CYRUS W. FIELD, Special ABTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,

PAINTING & DRAWING MATERIALS WAY PLOWER GOODS, GLASS SHADES, &c.

PICTURE FRAMES. Frames Proture Frames. Send to manufac-turer for Illustrated Caralogue.

OELLULOID (Water-proof Lin-m) Cuffs, Collars, & Bosoms. Price Lists and Goods sent by mail. Call raddress BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

The Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1880.

THE sermons and religious events of yes-terday in Chicago of which notice is taken in our columns this morning include a dis-course by Prof. Swipg at Central Church, en-titled "Christianity: A Eulogy on Mau"; by the Rev. H. W. Thomas, at the People's Church, on "An Impartial God and a Just Religion"; a sermon by the Rev. Clinton Locke, at Grace Episcopal Church, on the labors of the recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church; services at the Open Board of Trade rooms, conducted by the Rev. Florence McCarthy; and the installation of the Rev. William Ashmead Schaeffer as pastor of the Wicker Park Evangelical Lutheran Church.

IT turns out that there was no truth in the story of Irish barbarity cabled Saturday night, the story being to the effect that a woman who sold some provisions to the Boycott relief force had been "carded,"—that is, whipped on the bare back with bunches of twigs. The Orangemen at Lough Mask seem to be suffering enough without the help of the irate peasantry, as heavy and cold rains, against which their tents offered little protection, have made existence miserable mong the force guarding Boycott's potato-

THE opinion is expressed by the London Observer that there is no probability of the mmediate adoption of coercive measures in Ireland, and that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet will wait until January before entering upon preparations on a large scale for the preser vation of peace. By another London journal the prediction is made that the upshot of the trouble will be the purchase by the Gov-ernment of the lands in Ireland and their distribution among the peasantry upon the long-time and easy-payment plan.

NEWSPAPER correspondents in Ohio are very generally impressed with the belief that when it comes down to a tug of war between Gov. Foster and Secretary Sherman for the Buckeye Senatorship it will go very hard with the present Secretary of the Treasury, and there is a very general feeling that, if either of these political rivals is to be provided for in Garfield's Cabinet, it would be "cruelty to animals" to keep the news from John Sherman any longer.

REPEATED explosions occurred yesterday at the Ford pit, the scene of last Friday's fearful calamity near Stellarton, N. S. Buildings were shattered and debris sent flying in every direction, but nobody was injured. It is known that an immense fire is raging in the mine, and there is danger that the flames will spread to an adjoining pit and thus throw out of employment a still larger number of needy people.

THE State of Missouri cast 53,272 more votes in 1880 than in 1876. Tilden's plurality was 58,289; majority, 54,791. Hancock's plurality was 55,002; majority, 19,807. The yast difference between the majorities of Hancock and Tilden is partially accounted for by the very light vote cast for Cooper in 1876. With all this taken into consideration, the figures show Hancock to have been a

weak candidate. THE people of St. Louis, after heroic efforts and with computations based on the one belief that they could get there (500,000), will now send in a census to Gen. Walker with totals showing about 340,360 inhabitants in their city. The former census, which so cruelly plucked the fiction from their boasted rivalry of Chicago in the one affair of population, gave them about 6,000 less people.

DISPLEASURE at the performance of Miss Annie McEvoy, who was playing in "Mazeppa," in the Theatre Comique, St. Louis, last evening, seems to have incited some bloody-minded occupant of the gallery to atboard at her head, and narrowly missed his aim and a murder, for the missile would have crushed her skull had it hit the mark.

THE bodies of 2,000 victims of the recent Kurdish massacre lle unburied in the vicini-ty of So Uj Bolak. The Persians have lately conceived the queer notion that the American missionaries and their converts have been in active sympathy with the Kurds, and it has required strong proof and representations to convince the Persian authorities at Teheran to the contrary.

FROM the vote in Storey County. Nevada, on the question of Chinese immigration it is evident that the people of the Pacific States have some strong prejudices on the subject. The vote was 5,114 against and 13 in favor of nrestricted importation of cheap labor.

THE appointment of Gen. Henry L. Abbott as the successor of the late Gen. Myer as Chief Signal Officer is urged upon the President by a Committee representing the American Association for the Advancement of

Science. THE lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad last year earned a net income of \$9,405,400. Five passengers were killed and five were injured, according to the admissions of the managers of the great corpora-

ONE end of a long feud was reached yesterday in the murder of John J. Jeffers by Col. H. W. Montgomery, near Gallipolis, O. It is to be hoped that the other end will have a hangman's knot on it.

A LARGE temperance meeting under the anspices of the Women's Christian Temper-ance Union was held at Farwell Hall last evening. The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas made

an excellent address. A ROCK so heavy as to require eight men to remove it fell upon a boy 15 years old,

Saturday, in the Grove coal mine near Massillon, O., and, of course, the youth was in-WARMER weather, with clouds and rain or

snow, to be possibly followed by colder winds and a rising barometer, is what is outlined in the way of weather for the Upper Lake region to-day.

Food is getting scarce in Duleigno, 3,000 inhabitants having left the city on account of the difficulty in getting enough to eat.

THE Irish Bishops in Rome have written to Dublin expressing a desire to contribute toward the fund for Parnell's defense.

Snow fell yesterday at Petersburg, Va.,

BURIED AND BURNING.

The Pit of Death in Nova Scotia Completely on

Fire.

Four Terrific Explosions Yesterday in the Ford Mine.

Narrow Escape of the People Gathered Around the Works.

A River to Be Turned into the Seething Sea of Fire.

Destruction of the Works Nearly as Horrible to Contemplate as the Original Calamity.

Five Hundred Families Exposed to the Dangers of Penury in a Rigorous Climate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. STELLARTON, Pictou Co., N. S., Nov. 15 .-The Albion Mine at this place, one of the most valuable and best supplied in the Province, famed for its extensive coal beds, seems doomed to destruction. It is impossible to exaggerate the excitement and alarm which now prevail here, and amid it all there is, not only among the rougher classes, but even among people not given to such folly,

A SUPERSTITIOUS FEELING that calls for notice. In the neighboring town of New Glasgow lives an old woman who had a local fame as a fortune-teller After the accident to the mine, in September when a lot of horses were drowned and men narrowly escaped the same fate, some of the workmen visited the old woman.

SHE WARNED THEM that there would be soon another accident by water, in which life would be lost, and that, on the 12th of November there would be a terrible explosion.

Her prediction, which was laughed at when made, was remembered by the miners after the second accident occurred, and then a great fear came on them that the 19th of November would be an evil day. This fear became so prevalent that the ministers took notice of it in their pulpits, and condemned those who gave credence to the old woman's story. Thus the fear was allayed among the more intelligent class, but about a score of the miners were so impressed that on Friday they quit work.

was talked of by the other men before entering the mine, but they did not like to give way to their fears. They went in the pit. Strange to say; on that very day the great disaster occurred. I would not send this apparently silly story, but that it comes from men not inclined to listen to such things, and who know that it has made a sensation among the miners and the people in the vicinity.

ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT the people were startled by another frightful explosion. The first two explosions on Friday morning had been noiseless, and, with the exception of knocking the top off the fanshaft, they had done no damage on the surface. But this explosion made a mighty roar, -a report which was heard for miles, and shook the ground like an earthquake. It came up the far-shaft, blowing the roof off the building and the gear of the shaft, timbers, bricks, and rubbish high into the air.

SEVERAL LARGE BUILDINGS including the carpenter-shops and the boilerhouse, were close by this shaft, and the descending débris riddled the roofs, some of the holes being of immense size. Fortunately no one was injured by the blast, though the engineers in charge of the fan and one or two others were close by and had great difficulty in escaping from the deadly showers of

From all over the country where the ex plosion was heard people come pouring in, and the utmost excitement existed in the village close by. The scared miners, and women and children, half dressed, ran from their shantles, and soon the crowd numbered hundreds. Every moment during the night another explosion was expected, but, though a large volume of dark smoke was issuing from the fan-shaft, nothing further occurred, and, as morning began to appear, many people retired again to their shanties, but not to sleep. The feelings of the hundreds of families who saw their means of existence swept from them was one

BLANK DESPAIR.

No work can be done in the damaged pit for weeks and perhaps months to come. About 2 o'clock this morning another explosion occurred, increasing the alarm. This did not throw up as much débris as the first one, and fortunately there was no one near enough

to be struck by the falling missiles. The fan-shaft of the mine is covered with a brick building, through which the shaft runs up like a chimney. When the light of day fell on this place

THE FEARPUL PORCE

of the explosion of the previous night could be better realized, and the escape of even those who were at work near the entrance seemed marvelous. The chimney-like tops of the shaft was badly shattered. Timbers and bricks covered the ground for a distance of a hundred yards on every side. Indeed, some of the bricks were hurled a long distance off. The carpenter-shops and the building temporarily used as a coffin-manufactory were damaged, and work of course was stopped. At 1 a. m. a great deal of brownish-colored smoke was pouring out of the fan-shaft, showing that the fire was still raging fiercely below. There was now great danger of the flames coming up the shaft. If the fire appeared on the surface the neighbor of the flames coming up the shaft. If the fire appeared on the surface the neighbor of the flames coming up the shaft. If the fire appeared on the surface the neighbor of passengers killed on all lines, 5; number injured, 5.

boring buildings would be almost sure to burn. The blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, sawmill, machine shop, and foundry were close to the fan-shaft and

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1880

THE CONFLAGRATION,
if it commenced, would soon get beyond
control, as all but the foundry are wooden buildings. Word was thereupon sent to New Glasgow for assistance. The steam fireengine was brought over to save these buildings, and, in the meantime, it was used to pour a stream of water into the burning mine. No time was lost, the firemen rapidly getting the steamer into position.

JUST AS THEY GOT TO WORK, at half-past 12, and while the ground about the works were black with spectators another blast occurred, and an immense volume of smoke rushed forth from the fan shaft high into the air, carrying sticks of timber and other debris with it. The spectators scattered in every direction to avoid the falling rubbish, and fortunately no one was hurt. The explosion, like the explosions of Friday morning, made no report, but only a hissing sound, caused by the rush of smoke and gas through the narrow

UP TO THIS TIME. all had seemed quiet about the hoisting and pumping shafts, which are about two hundred and fifty yards from the fan-shaft, showing that the fire had not spread to them, and that there was still a chance that the workings on the north side of the hoisting shaft might not take fire. But these hope proved vain. About ten minutes to 1 anothe burst of smoke shot out from the fan-shaft, which was of darker color than any before seen, and this time it also poured out of the hoisting and pumping shafts. A few minutes later the smoke from all the shafts ceased, and the air appeared to be drawn downward. The miners regarded this as a warning of an explosion of greater force than usual. There was a general run from the vicinity of the shaft, everybody striving to get in a place of safety. The warning proved correct, for a few minutes after there was another great outburst of smoke from every shaft, but ac companied by no noise. Again and again blasts occurred, and after every outburst the smoke became blacker, showing that the flames were coming nearer to the surface. It is fully expected that the fire in the mine, which must now be immense, will soon show itself from the mouth of the shaft.

WHEN THIS OCCURS all the buildings on the surface near the openings will be in the greatest danger, and attempts to save them can only be at great risk of life. Besides the Ford plt, in which all these disasters have occurred, there is another known as the cage pit. Every possible effort is being made to prevent the fire from extending to this pit, for, should it be reached by the dames, the mine would be ruined.

DURING THE AFTERNOON! quantities of hay, brush, and other material were thrown into the openings of the pit to close them if possible, so as to exclude the air. The closing of the pits while a fire is raging below generally produces explosions, and there was great fear on this account. One slight explosion occurred, but did no damage. Every effort is being made to close up the entrances, while, at the same time, the fire engines from New Glasgow and Pictoria are pumping water into the shaft.

ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS FEATURES of the disaster is the throwing out of employment of hundreds of people who depended on mining for a living. The place has been in such a state of excitement and alarm that no inquest has been held on the two bodies that have been recovered. Movements are on foot to raise funds for the relief of the widows and orphans.

FIRE RECORD.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 151 at 10:30 last night was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building. No. 2834 Butterfield street, owned by H. Gam-

No. 2824 Butterfield street, owned by H. Gammerzinger, who occupied the upper floor as a residence. The first floor is occupied by M. Johnson. Damage to building, \$400, and to furniture slight. Cause, a defective flue.

The alarm from Box No. 57 at 10:15 o'clock last night was caused by the discovery of fire in a one-story frame building at No. 104 East Van Buren street, occupied as a laundry by James Plummer. The building, which is owned by Mrs. Alice Miller, was damaged to the extent of Plummer. The building, which is owned by Mrs. Alice Miller, was damaged to the extent of \$10. Fully insured. Cause unknown. There was an exciting incident during the progress of the fire. Capt. Jimmy McMahon, of Patrol I, rushed through the buring building into a rear room and, at the peril of his life, rescued a large, valuable mocking bird that hung in its cage on the wall.

The alarm from Box No. 151 at 10:30 o'clock last night, was caused by fire in a two-story frame house at No. 2824 Butterfield street, owned by H. Ganmerzinger, and occupied by him and M. Johnson. The building was damaged to the extent of \$400. There was no damage to furniture.

NEAR DECATUR, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 14.—A \$1,000 barn on the DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 14.—A \$1,000 barn on the farm of John J. Batchelder, in Illini Township, this county, caught fire Friday night, and was totally destroyed, together with eight valuable work horses, the property of the tenaut, James Larantz. Cause of fire unknown. Total loss, including farming utensils, about \$2,500; partially insured.

THE RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TOURISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 14.—The prominent officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad spent today in Cleveland, and expect to-morrow morning to go, in their special car, to Mentor, to call on Gen. Garfield. They will then go to Alliance, and to Fort Wayne, Ind., where they will remain over night. On Tuesday they will inspect the shops at Fort Wayne, and then go to Chicago. The program after that is, Richmond, Ind., on the 17th; St. Louis on the 18th; Indianapolis on the 18th; St. Louis on the 18th; Indianapolis on the 18th; Clincinnati to the 23d; and Columbus and Pittsburg the 23d and 24th. The party expects to be at home in time to partake of Thanksriving turkey.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—President Roberts and twenty other officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Pennsylvania. Company passed Sunday here. They are on the annual inspection of the companies' railways and leused lines, traveling by special train. They leave to-morrow morning for Alliance, then go West. THE PENNSYLVANIA TOURISTS.

THE NORTHWESTERN.

REMNANTS

Cathered from the Wreck of the Stranded Privateer Democracy.

The Popularity of Foster in Ohio Menacing Sherman's Prospects.

A Newspaper in South Carolina Slinging Milton at the "Radicals."

Complete List of Pennsylvania Congressmen and Their Majorities.

One County in Nevada Votes 5,114 Against and 13 for the Chinese.

оню.

FOSTER AND SHERMAN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 14.—It is said here that Gov. Foster is working his cards very keenly as regards the United States Senatorship. Every regards the United States Senatorship. Every member of the Legislature who has been aided by Foster in any way in procuring legislative honors, and these are many, knows that the Governor is a candidate for the Senatorship, and generally feels a personal indebtedness to ward his benefactor. Without in any degree overstepping the bounds of political propriety, Foster and his henohmen are taking advantage of this. Secretary Sherman can boast of comparatively few very intimate friends in Ohio, except at his own home and vicinity, for it must be remembered he has lived in this State must be remembered he has lived in this State but little for many years, and that when here his faculty of making friends was not like that of Foster. If the Secretary attempts to have a with Sherman, unless he is able to convince the members of the Legislature that they owe him the same fealty which Ohio manifested toward him in the Chicago Convention, and that is hardly probable. If either is to have a Cabinet

appointment under Garfield, it would be a good idea for the peace of mind of Secretary Sherman that it be hurried up.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 14.—This afternoon Leadcrevellars, O., Nov. A.—This afternoon Lead-er reporters interviewed a number of business-men and commercial travelers who had visited different sections of the country since Gar-field's election on the effect of the Republican victory. They stated that improvement and in-creased orders were everywhere observable, which would not have been the case had Han-cock been successful. It appeared that these cock been successful. It appeared that there had been the greatest increase of business in the Eastern and Middle States, while Western too eastern and Middle States, while Western trade was generally only firmly sustained. One explanation given for this was, that the election of Hancock seemed a more imminent danger to Eastern men, while in the West, after the Octoelection, the Superb was not regarded as

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP... THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP... Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 14.—Senatorial talk is the leading topic not only of the professional politicians, but of those interested in the success of a favorit candidate. On the cars and at the various places of resort the subject is discussed, and members of the General Assembly who chance to visit the Buckeye Capital are at once regarded with spanicious, and are constantly shadowed. ed with suspición, and are constantly shadowed, lest there be some scheme on foet in favor of some particular aspirant for Senatorial greatness. Such is the peculiarity of Ohio politics.
Candidates continue to spring up like mushrooms; but it now appears that all but two, or possibly three, will be "snuffed out" before the possibly three, will be "snuffed out" before the real battle begins. To-day it is plainly apparent that it is Foster against the field, with the favorit selling above the field. It is learned that the Cincinnati delegation are being urged to support the Secretary of the Trensury, in the event that Judge Taft and ex-Senator Matthews are drawn; and it is quite probable that Mr. Sherman may gain a portion of this delegation. On the other hand, it is generally conceded that Gov. Foster will receive a warm support from the northern and northwestern counties,—enough to overcome anything which might be secured by Mr. Sherman's friends in Southern Ohio. The impression exists that Gov. Foster understands every point in the contest, and that every position will be so well guarded that it will not be subjected to surprise. This, taken together with the young element in the Republican party, renders the Governor's position's hard one to carry.

jected to surprise. This, taken together with the young element in the Republican party, renders the Governor's position a hard one to carry.

It is urged against Secretary Sherman, that, during his long public career, he has favored for public office but a few personal friends; that the real workers in the party have been most severely left out in the cold. In visiting Ohio he failed to recognize former friends, unless it were when his own personal interests were at stake. The younger Republicans believe that Secretary Sherman and the favored few have had their share; that the members of the party who do the work should now have a chance to rise in the party and Nation; and, further, that they don't want to wait until those who have held office for thirty or forty years die off. And, in one sense, the coming Senatorial fight will be a contest of "the outs against the ins," with a strong probability that the outs will be strong enough to carry the day.

There is much speculation as to the course Gen. Garfield will pursue in regard to the Senatorship,—some maintaining that he should have a request made in the Senate for permission to withdraw his credentials, which it is understood he has had presented to that body. Others think it would be better to allow matters to remain as they are, until a vacancy occurs by the expiration of Senator Thurman's term of office.

The program, following the former course, would be to have Gen. Garfield notify the General Assembly of Ohio of his declination to accept the office of Senator, whereupon that body will proceed to elect a successor to Senator Thurman. This course, however, gives rise to no little apprehension, because of the fear that a Democratic Senate might manage to figure out a result not contemplated at this time.

On the other hand, it is clear that Gen. Garfield not, the fact that there is a vacancy in the Senator Thurman's term, resign the office of Senator. Decause before that date he will not be Senator and after that time he will be President. But, upon tak

cial notice.

It would appear, therefore, that the General Assembly, upon convening, can dispose of the matter at an early day by nominating its candidate and electing him at the very time the term of Senator Thurman expires. It is quite probable that this will be done.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COMMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—The Abbeville
(S. C.) Medium has the following strong expression of its feelings over what it terms the "situation":

ion":

Me, miscrable me, which shall I fly,
Infinit wrath or infinit despair?
Which way I fly is hell, myself am hell,
And in the lowest deep, a lower deep,
Still threating to devour me, opens wide.
To which the hell I suffer seems a heaven.

Milton.
Such is about the feeling of the "Solid South" Such is about the feeling of the "Solid South" to-day. The comments of newspapers show complete demoralization. The editors are at their wits' end. The political editorials have nothing definit in them. A multitude of reasons are given why the Democracy falled. Some say it was John Kelly, and some say that the failure to renominate Samuel Jones Tilden is what did the damage. Some maintain stoutly that Radical money did the work, and others that Radical fraud is what did the job. About the whole matter there is one thing upon which all are agreed, and that is the fact that the Democracy has been utterly defeated.

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST FIGURES the Radicals have gained a majority in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and have filled all the offices of the General Government. They have gained every-

thing, and the Democrats have lost every advantage they achieved in the election four years ago. Four years of Democratic rule was as much as people could stand, and the pigmies have been overthrown. They would rather be governed by a set of sharp rascais than by a gang of pretentious fools. Such, at least, was the sentiment of the Northern Democrats, or they voted against their convictions, deserting the party in the hour of its extremity. The whole thing is too disgusting to talk about. "Which way I fly is hell. Myself am hell."

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSY LVANIA.

THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBUEG, Pa., Nov. 14.—The official majorities for members of Congress choson at the recent election in Pennsylvania are as follows:

1. Bingham, B. 4.742 15. Jadwin, R. 4.621
2. O'Neil, R. 5.862 16. Walker, R. 546
3. Randall, D. 3,771 17. Campboll, R. 1,498
4. Kelley, R. 9.481 18. Fisher, R. 717
5. Harmer, R. 7,195 19. Beitzhoover, D. 5,612
6. Ward, R. 4,520 20. Curtin, D. 2,980
7. Godshalk, R. 1,864 21. Wise, D. 6,310
8. Ermentrout, D. 6,897 22. Errett, R. 4,157
9. Smith, R. 8,811 23. Bayne, R. 7,385
10. Mutchler, D. 5,638 24. Sha il en ber11. Klotz, D. 8,347
12. Scranton, R. 3,507, 25. Mosgrove, D. 757
13. Brumm, R. 10,301 28. Millior, R. 2,654
14. Barr, R. 2,741 7. Watson, R. 1,395
The total of the Republican majorities is 73,620; of the Democratic majorities 42,721. The total vote for Congressional candidates is as follows: Republican, 441,384; Democratic, 465,685. Nearly 20,900 votes were cast for Independent, Greenback, and Prohibition candidates.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 14.—The Secretary of State has received official returns of the late election from all the counties of the State and St. Louis City, which show the following result: Hancock, 208,589; Garfield, 153,587; Weaver, 35.—135; Hancock's plurality, 55,002; majority, 9,-867. In 1876 Tilden received 202,687; Hayes, 144,-398; Cooper, 3,498; Tilden's plurality, 58,289; majority, 54,791. Total vote of the State, 397,311,—an increase over that of 1876 of 53,272. The vote on State and Congressional tickets is not yet. on State and Congressional tickets is not yet

THE CHINESE MUST GO. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—At the late election in the State of Nevada, the question of Chinese immigration was submitted to the voters, and, from appearances, those opposed to the voters, and, from appearances, those opposed to the coming of the Mongolians preponderate in about the same ratio as was made apparent by the vote of California on the same question two years ago. The official returns of Storey County foot up

KENTUCKY.

THE YOPE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—With eighteer counties to hear from, the vote stands: Hancock, 135,241; Garfield, 94,940; majority, 40,301.

WYOMING.

POST ELECTED.
CHYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 14.—Later and fuller returns show the election of M. E. Post, Democrat as Delegate to Congress by 150 majority.

NORTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL Report of Superintendent Kilbourne-

cLGIN, Ill., Nov. 14.—Dr. E. A. Kilbourne, Superintendent of the Northern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, forwarded to Gov. Culiom yesterday his report for the two years ending Sept. 30, 1880. The total admissions for that period were 286—less than those for the two previous years, owing to the transfers from other hospitals, which swelled the number at that time. The total number discharged was also 286, leaving \$25 immates in the Hospital at the close of the period. The total number under treatment has been 811. Of those discharged, 87 were restored, 46 "much improved," 27 "improved," 68 "unimproved," 56 died, and 2 were "not insane." Considerable space is devoted in the report to the subject of improvewere restored, 48 "much improved," 27 "improved," 68 "unimproved," 56 ided, and 2 were "not insane." Considerable space is devoted in the report to the subject of improvements, prominent among which are a new read south of the farm and garden. additions to the stock-yards, a propagating house for flowers, and the introduction of telephones, call bells, and the mercurial fire-alarm system. The highway running through the grounds has been turned some 300 feet to the east, and two lodges have been erected at either entrance to the grounds. The refrigerating house has been a saving during the past two years of over \$5,000, and the slaughter-house of \$2,358 more. The Hospital is now lighted by the Elgin City Gas-Light Company, the new arrangement proving vastly better so far as the juality of the gas is concerned, and quite as satisfactory in the matter of cost. Additions have been made to the fire apparatus, and new water-pipes laid from the pump-house to the main building, provision being made in connection therewith for an increased water-supply wenever the artificial lake now in contemplation shall be built. The report notices an increased willinguess on the part of patients to work in the shops, and, while admitting the benefits of the "cottage system," cites, as an objection to its practical workings, the aversion on the part of that class of patients for whom it is designed to the necessarily close relations which, owing to lack of room and the peculiarities of construction, they are compelled to assume towards one another. A strong plea is made for the erection of small quarters, separate from the main building, for the epileptic insane, whose influence upon the main body of patients is as unfortunate as it is noticeable. Another urgent appeal, similar to that of two years ago, is made for the erection of a separate building at Chester for the criminal insane,—a matter in which the Penitentiary Commissioners have taken "no action, notwithstanding a provision in the last Appropriation bill. The report calls a

TAX-SALES IN INDIANA.

TroubleSpecial Dispatch to The Unicago Tribune.
LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 14.—A case, testing the

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunt.

LATATETTE, Ind., Nov. 14.—A case, testing the legality of the numerous tax-sales recently made in this city, was yesterday submitted to Judge Vinton, of the Circuit Court. In October, 1879, Josiah Locke, a wenithy capitalist, bought up thousands of dollars' worth of farming lands and town lots in this county, at sale for delinquent taxes. The purchase created great surprise when it became generally known, for, with an eye to business, Locke did not buy any worthless property. Many made haste to effect a compromise with him, paying good round penalties. Others were unable to do so, while still others determined to test the case. Among this number was Mary A. Peter, of this city, whose property was sold for \$191. The law requires that the personal property shall be first exhausted before the realty is sold. This was not done. In order to get the matter before the court, a test-suit was made of the Peter case. The plaintiff claimed the sale to be vold,—first, because the real estate was insufficiently described; second, because, at the time of the sale, there was abundant bersonal property out of which to make the taxes; and third, because, in the case of the City Treasurer's sale, but three publications were made, whereas there should have been four. Judge Vinton, on demurrer, held these facts sufficient to render the sale void, if fully proven. The defendants submitted no evidence, but conceded that the sale would be set aside when final Judgment is rendered, which was postponed until Monday morning. The defense will appeal. Should the Supreme Court take the same view of the case, it would make a rattling all over the State, as extensive purchases have been in ade by capitalists in x it the more wealthy counties. Those who have settled and paid heavy ponanties will probably try to get them back. A large number of salits will be brought at once for the test of the purchase money and 6 per cent interess, but Locke refused to accept it.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. WASHINGTON.

A Committee of Scientists "Talking the Weather" to the President.

They Wish a Meteorological Expert-for Chief of the Signal

ntation of the Name of Gon. Abbott as a Man Sufficiently

Maynard Thought by the President to Be Wrong About the Saloen

SIGNAL SERVICE.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

THE SCIENTISTS,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—A Committee headed by Prof. Brush, of Yale College, representing the American Association for the Advancement of Science, called on the President on Saturday to urge the great importance of placing the meteorological work of the Signal Office under scientific control. When the Committee was formed it was intended that it should advocate the entire severance of the meteorological work from the military control, but it found that this would require Congressional action. The Committee, therefore, presented to the President the name of Gen. Henry L. Abbott as that of an officer excellently qualified by secientific labors and attainments for the vacant position of Chief-Signal Officer. A member of the Committee said that the country at large has but a faint idea of the great improvement in practical meteorology offered by the observations made under the Signal Officer.

no attempt had been made to investigate this rich mass of materials in a thoroughly scientific manner, the officer holding that all improvements must come from these scientific men themselves, and that the officer could not take part in such researches. Complaints have been made at various times of a narrow policy in this respect, but the regard entertained everywhere for the ability manifested by Gen. Myer in earry ing out his system prevented any definit movements on the part of the scientific men. Now, however, they believe that a good opportunity is offered for a more liberal policy, but no confidence is felt that such a policy can be carried out unless an officer is appointed who is ther oughly in sympathy with the advancement of the science.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

MAYNARD WRONG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14. – Postmaster Washington, D.C., Nov. 14.—Postmaster-General Maynard is likely to be overruled in his very courageous and commendable attempt to secure such an entorcement of the plain laws of the District as would drive the numerous rumholes which are now located about the Government buildings into less prominent quarters. The law regulating the matter of license here contemplated the protection of every neighborhood by requiring those desiring to open barrooms to obtain the consent of the property-owners and the tenants on both sites of the street on the square where it was istended to

owners and the tenants on both siles of its street on the square where it was intended begin business. Mr. Maynard made this is the basis of a protest against

A NEST OF SALOONS
on the square opposit the rooms, and claim that license could not be renewed to them will out his signature to their potitions, since is dovernment occupied the whole square oppositely locations. The barkeopers carried the meter locations. The barkeopers carried the meter before the Commissioners of the District who took grounds against Mr. Maynard, hold that the Government was not a tenant of property within the meaning of the law. It terday the Commissioners had a conferer with the President in regard to the matter, a were informed by him that he has been exam-

were informed by him that he has been examining the laws regulating the matter, and that he had reached pretty much, the same-conclusion as the Commissioners had—namely: that the head of a Department had no legal right to prevent the sale of liquor on the squares fronting his Department.

THE PRESIDENT

said, however, that he would not commit himself finally until he had received the opinion of the Attorney-General. There is great interest feit here in this opinion, because, if it agrees with the opinion of the President, there will be no means for the present breaking-up of some of the worst nosts of rum-holes and dives that exist in the city. A large body of the bost and most prominent citizens, without regard to party. most prominent citizens, without regard to party, have been moving some weeks in this matter of enforcing the strict letter of the law against those applying for licenses.

West St. Louis, Mo., Found to Be Smaller than Chicago to the Extentet About Such a City as Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—The census enumerators are still at work, but enough figures are in to allow the making of a fair estimate of the result. At the first census, taken in the middle of the summer, Gen. Salomon superintended the work, and, after its completion, Sawyer, the United States Enumerator, came on and overlooked the same, pronouncing it perfect. The result was the crediting of St. Louis with a population of 383,577. The people, when the figures were made known, refused to accept them as the right count. Another enumeration was demanded, and a committee went on to Washington and secured the same. What was termed "the Salomon Consus" was set aside, and work on the new census, under the direction of Prof. Woodward, was commenced about a week ago. Tonight, with some forty odd precincts to hear from, and estimating their population in a liberal way, the new census will give St. Louis a population of 340,382. At the close of his present work Prof. Woodward will begin taking the school census, and will have to assist him fifteen or twenty women, beside the regular force employed on the work now in progress. The official returns on the census will be given out Tuesday morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.—Gen. F. A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, received a dispatch to-day from St. Louis, saying that the Globe-Democrat of this morning announces that the reënumeration of the inhabitants of that city

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 14.—The epizooty is rasprending among the borses in this county. In Galena nearly every equine is more or infected with the disease.

HEART-DISEASE.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribuna
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—Cornelin
nte, a well-known farmer of Hudson Tor
fell dead from heart-disease while on I
home from this city.

Christianity: A Eulogy on Man-Discourse by Prof. Swing.

Dr. Locke's Impressions of the Recent Episcopal Convention. Horence McCarthy Holds Services in the Open Board of Trade Hall.

tallation of the Rev. W. A. Schaeffe

at Wicker Park.

AN IMPARTIAL GOD.

REMON BY H. W. THOMAS, D. D. Rev. Dr. Thomas preached yester on to a large congregation in the Peop

whether give to many the plant of the plant

seemed to think that because the Gospel had come to them, therefore God had cast off the Jews, and Paul had to remind them in their boasting that they bore "not the root, but that the root bore them"; that the Jews were not cast off forever, but had come into a temporary darkness "till the fullness of the Gentiles should come in." And from the early days even till now this great truth of the impartiality of God, of His equai love to all mankind—to man as man—has had to fight its way through the marrowness and the prejudice and passions of the contending sects of Christianity. It should not, perhaps, be thought so strange that the heather should persecute the Christianis—should imprison and burn them till the gardens and streets of Rome were made light by their bodies consumed at the stake; but it does seem strange that there ever could have been the massacre of St. Bartholomew; or that the pilgrims of this land should have persecuted the harmiess Quakers, and hanged those suspected of witcheraft. But so, alsa, it has been. And we have to this day not a little of the spirit that would disfellowship men, would ostracise them, not because of any wrong-doing, but on the ground of honest differences of opinion.

But let us now change the major premise,—change the proposition on which we base our reasonings. Let us take the great truth to which Feter at last came, and say that "God is no respecter of persons"; that He loves all mankind, that all the nations of the earth are His, that He made them and cares for them, and let us look at His great purposes in which a redeemed humanity shall stand; let us start out with this proposition, and then we shall be filled with love and tenderness for all. We shall not say, as some have said, that all the heathen must perish; but we will see in them God'schildren,—bearing His image, and journeying to the great furth and taken it to heart, we should have never had the crueition shall go to them as Peter went to the Centurian. Ol had our world sooner learned this great lesson that

In the light of this great truth of the justice or the fairness of God we should expect to find a just religion. The premise that "God is no respecter of persons" logically leads to the broad conclusion that "in every nation he that

and in all resigns. The series is as possible, a religion which speaks to him must conte laded with two sets of words—those of wars high and those of cheor. Religion, like a mother, must mingle for her little children kindnesses and rebuxes, but through most of human history religion. both Pagan and Curistian, has made the lessons of humilia tion outunder and outweigh the lessons of good cheor. Christ found men disfiguring their faces that they might seem to be religious, and the whole history of the heathen world is the history of tortures inflicted and endured in the name of the Deity. Faith was not then a graceful robe, but a black shroud. But the word Gospel means good news. Into Christianity a certain joyful element that is revealed. Led by the intrinsion merit of the case and by the errors of the gloomy past, let | us think of Christianity as a wonderful eulogy upon man. When the lips of this Bethisbem speaker open they repeat the word "Bissed," and through this disciple they say, "Beloved, now are we the Sons of God." All through the New Testament we can find this spirit of praise personal through the say of the same with the provided the say it comes with words the hipsets and betters. Words enough are there and kind enough to warrant the conclusion that of all eulogists of the human race, the voices in the New Testament are the richest and warmest. It is indeed the honocomposition with the spirit of the say of the human race, the voices of the New Testament are the richest and warmest. It is indeed the honocomposition with the spirit of the say of t

death. Man never heard such a compliment as this one from the New Testament.

The praise winto religion utters over this fiving and dying multitude has this quality that it never fills with vanity the human heart. Flatterers have developed and made boundless the egotism of Kings. You recall the Herod who desired to be saluted as a god, the Canute who saked the sea to obey him, you recall him who said, "I am this State." I am France. You can see all along through history and even in the walks of common life those whose heads have been made riddy by applause. The shalosopher has, like the village beauty, listened for the whisper of admiration. So dangerous are these laurel wreather that often merolful hands withhold them from temples while living, it being safer to piace them upon foreheads that are dead. But, while Christianity has uttered the highest praise of man, it has done its deed that the human race walks more humbly and gently where these words are scattered, if we had so explanation of the fact the fact would remain. The great ones in this domain have never asked the sea to obey them; have never been haughty in spirit. The most conspicuous Christians, from St. John to Wesley or Chalmers, have been of a childlike nature even when they saw most clearly their adoption into the household of Jesus Christ. In heart of Paul mingled the deepest humility with the hope of an incorruptible crown. He was humble at heaven's gate. For him all self was so estimated that he would, he said, almost wish himself lost that others might be saved. Thus has Christianity penched the grandeur of man without making man proud, having in some mysterious way added tonderness to dignity.

Assuming this fact, let us seek a philosophy of the fact. The thing Christianity evalues. For him all self was so estimated that he would, he said, almost wish himself lost that others might be saved. Thus has Christianity preached the grandeur of man without making man proud, having in some mysterious way added tonderness to dignity.

Assuming thi

the glory of God! Then

As a drop of water in the ses
All man's magnifecence in God is lost.
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee?
And what am I then? Heaven's unnumbered host,
Though multiplied by myriads and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but as atom in the balance weighed
Against infinity! What am I then? Naught.
Thus while validation is addressized by the sublimest the substance of the substance of the substance weighed
Against infinity! What am I then? Naught.

my, which cries to Heaven, and the various pians for ameliorating in some degree the condition of the wretched Indian, at once our disgrace, our sin, and our socurge. The man who had attempted there to make any political speech in favor of any man or measure would have been forced to his seat by a thundering cry of "Order," from which there would have been for appeal. Before stating what work this Convention accomplished, let me speak of the utterly novel feature it presented, entirely different from any General Convention ever held before. I refer to the joint session of the two Houses. Ever before, the House of Bishops, with jealously closed doors, has been a thing apart, and the Fathers of the Church only appeared as visitors in the House of Deputies. This year, on four different days, the two Houses ast together, Bishops, priests, and laymen, engaged in the fervent discussion of the great cause of Missions. And let me say in passh 'that one of the very best speeches made, the joil olicial, the most classical, the most careful in style, was one made by a coal-black man, as thorough an African in color and in feature as if he had just been imported from Conyo. It was a strange sight to see the General Convention of this Church listening to him with breathless interest. It made one realize how much these United States have changed in fifty years.

The direct thing to be noticed about the action of the Convention is the tremendous impulse it gave to missions, especially to those in the Far West. It used to be thought that when gas was laid down in the streets, and hot and cold water was in every house, and a good bric-a-brea canop set up, that then was the time to think about establishing an Episcopai church. But we have changed all that, and there is many and many a mining village where no other services have ever been heard than our own, and they have proved perfectly adaptable and far more effective in civilizing and evangelizing a frontier village than the crudest revival services, hitherto thought so essen

Church is just entering upon its second century), the interest of which only is to be used in ading the building of churches in small places. Every other large religious body in this country has such a fund; in the Methodist and Presbyterian bodies it is enormous, and does a vast work for church extension. We as yet have nothing, and the general interest manifested by the Convention in it showed that the time had come when the Church really meant to move forward in this important matter.

The churchmen in Illinois will be, of course, particularly interested in that part of the legislation which directly concerned them. I refer to the petition of the three dioceses in this State to be constituted a

The contraction of it the orange that is all the property of the contraction of the contr

PITTSBURG.

BISHOF TURGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 14.—A rumor which has been affoat for some time, to the effect that the Catholic Diocose of Pittsburg, presided over by Bishop Tulgg, was to be divided, and the official residence of the new Bishop established in Altoona, has just been denied by persons who are in a position to know. It is not a great while since the Diocese of Allegheny and Pittsburg were united, after a short gheny and Pittsburg were united, after separate existence. It is hinted that Tuigg is scheming for the enlargement boundaries of his diocese, which strenthe opinion that the rumor of their curis is without foundation in fact.

FAT LIVE STOCK.

Opening of the Show at the Expention Building To-Day.

The third annual Fat-Stock Show will be formally opened to the public this morning, and all interested in meat-production will be well repaid for the time required to make an examination of the horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs on exhibition at the Exposition Building.

The stock commenced to arrive Wednesday. The stock commenced to arrive Wednesday, and the number of animals has been increased daily until the entire north half of the Exposition Building has been filled. The entries made to date are as follows:

Lot 1. Shorthorns. Steer 3 and under 4 years, 5 entries; steer 2 and under 3 years, 6; steer 1 and under 2 years, 1; cow 3 years or over, 3. Total, 16.
Lot 2. Herefords—Steer 3 and under 4 years, 1 entry; steer 2 and under 3 years, 3; steer 1 and under 2 years, 1; cow 3 years old or over, 1. Total, 6.

under 2 years, 1; cow 3 years old or over, 1. Total, 8.

Lot 3. Devons—Steer 3 and under 4 years, 2 entries; steer 2 and under 3 years, 1. Total, 3.

Lot 5. Grades and Crosses—Steer 3 and under 4 years, 19 entries; steer 2 and under 8 years, 20; steer 1 and under 2 years, 22; oow 3 years or over, 1. Total, 62.

Lot 6. Sweepstakes—Steer 3 and under 4 years, 40 entries; steer 2 and under 3 years, 15; steer 1 and under 2 years, 9; cow 3 years or over, 5. Total, 68.

Lot 7. Grand Sweepstakes—Best steer or cow in show, 51 entries.

Lot 8. Car-loads—8 steers, 3 and under 4 years, 2 entries; 10 steers, 2 and under 3 years, 1; 13 steers, 1 and under 2 years, 1. Total, 4.

Lot 9. Dressed Bullocks—Steer 3 and under 4 years, 4 entries; steer 2 and under 3 years, 2; steer 1 and under 2 years, 3. Total, 9.

Lot 10. Heaviest Fat Steer—15 entries.

Lot 11. Early Maturity—Steer 3 and under 4 years, 13 entries; steer 2 and under 3 years, 11; steer 1 and under 2 years, 9. Total, 33.

HORSES.

in One Hun A View of the Rise the Flo Where They Con Where The

DIMENSE IM

The Tidal Wave

times did not, and so in regarently records are, therefore, the last thirty years they had accurate.

In point of fact, the whole and black people in the Un or the descendants of immigare the only natives. The retotal immigration to this could olution comes up (including years) to nearly eleven mithe most part of the best bound they left.

ACTUAL INMIGRANTS OR ALI

ACTUAL INMIGRANTS OR ALL HOMES IN THE UNITED STATE TO JUNE 30, 1880:

Allen
passengera220,442
237,359
400,031
114,371
1154,418
224,388
220,320
371,465
271,535
200,877
200,080
250,882
251,535
250,877
131,075
135,418
91,825
175,214
184,416
248,571
185,111
187,777
185,044
187,346
244,657
186,901
187,346
244,657
186,901
187,346
244,657
186,901
187,346
244,657
186,901
187,346
244,657
186,901
187,346
244,657
186,901
187,346
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
186,901
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
244,657
187,746
245,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
246,657
24

Totals..... The reader will obe columns are fragments of perfecting them.

Under 5. 218,417 20 6—10. 190,704 18 10—15. 194,500 10 15—20. 404,338 36 20 and under.... 1,017,020 807 30 %. 689.883 50 0 570.822 50 0 30. 822.619 5 0 20.498 40 and over 422.422 20 and over 2.180,774 1.17 Totals 3,197,828, 2,0

Hasty judges would as Germany, and that is timore than seventy countriented at Castle Garden. Year ending June 30, 1880, word nativity.

MATTONADITIES OF INNIG THE INNIG THE UNITED STATES DUI INO JUNE 30, 1880.

L'OMBRE 30, 1880.

L'OMBRE 30, 1880.

L'OMBRE 30, 1880.

Reiand.

Regiand.

Recottand.

The Chicago Tribuna.

14.—A rumor which has me, to the effect that the taburg, presided over by a divided, and the official business matablished in E STOCK.

ow at the Exposi-ing To-Day.

At-Stock Show will be public this morning, and production will be well uired to make an exam-

teer 3 and under 4 years, 6 der 8 years, 6; steer 1 and 8 years or over, 3. Total,

years, 6; ewe under I year, -Wether 2 and under 3 for 1 and under 2 years, 2; 1; ewe 2 and under 3 years, years, 3; ewe under 1 year, omes—Wether 2 and under ther 1 and under 2 years, 6; 6; ewe 2 and under B years, years, 4; ewe under I year,

s-Wether 2 and under 3 her I and under 2 years, 14; r, 9; ewe 2 and under 3 nder 2 years, 6; ewe under

t Sheep—6 entries. entries. ep—Wether 2 and under 3 ther 1 and under 2 years, 1; 3; ewe 2 and under 3 years, years, 1; ewe under 1 year, swine class will be com-last shipment reaches the ng. Fof the stock cannot be by calling attention to the cil known in all live-stock prominent in the United

art, Ill.; D. M. Moninger, hmore, Rochester, Id.; D. O.; J. H. Potts, Jackson-e Dun, Mechanicsburg, O.; bun, Mechanicsburg, O.; bn Stock-Yards, Ill.; Will-Ill.; J. H. Graves, Chiles-sandusky, Catlin, Ill.; J. H. sindusky, Catlin, Ill.; J. H. Y. Ross, Avon, Ill.; Thomas Herefords—T. L. Miller, ilbortson, Chicago, Ill.; W. caville, In. he highest of grades and nut more than nine-tenths narket. age cups have heretofore rade or dross-bred steers of cattle is represented by own breeders, whose stock as well as American deal-likhari, Ill.; G. S. Burleigh, J. H. Potts, Jacksonville; surg, Ky.; J. G. Wilhard & E. T. Green, Valparaiso, Lake Forest, Ill.; D. M., Cobb & Phillips, Kankasky, Catliu, Ill.; H. A. Basmes W. Winn, Cambridge; Ill.; George Morgan, Newdman, Farmer City, Ill.; Ill.; L. F. Ross, Avon, Ill.; icago.

cago.

reil filled with sheep and iay and quality is highly from the Stock-Yards.

Model Farm of Canada are en seen in this market, and mg the butchers of the city guite spirited.

Guelph, Canada, has charge sheep bred and fed by the rs of Canada.

re Cup for the best sheep arded George Pickreil, of a 1880, and this gentleman or of South Down sheep atnowing ones are already or of South Down sheep atthowing ones are already
but that Mr. Pickreli will be
thest honors at this show.
Waynesville, Ill.; Morgan &
Ill.; J. H. Potts & Son, of
H. Hudson, of Monwequa,
ther sheep-breeders, whose
trued, have some fine Cotsher "downs" on exhibition,
rrand opening of the Fatening at 8 o't-sek, and it is
prominent business-men of
d witness the grand cavalalleli will pass in review bel, which will accommodate a

wednesday night promises by Congressmen who are t interests of the country.

(Me.) Commercial.
II, of this city, who is a skilllately studed a woodcock
ereded by a twig from side to
y in the night, and this specswiftly against the twig and
did not pierce a vital part
to wounds healed up, but the
tin the bird's breast stunted
t. The woodcock was sho
yer. The bird is mounted
its breast, and extending
teach side.

IMMENSE IMMIGRATION. Ten Millions Added to Our Population

A View of the Rise and Progress of the Flood.

The Tidal Wave Constantly In-

creasing.

New York Herald, Nov. 12.

The first white native American of whom we have any positive knowledge was born in what is now New England about the year 905. He was of Norwegian or Icelandic parents, the father being Thorfun Karisefne, and the mother. Gudrich is wife, who had been married twice before. The boy was called Snorry, and in our day the great Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen traced his descent directly back to this earliest white native American. The Greenland and iteland voyagers, who from time to time between 996 and the early years of the eleventhemary visited New England, made no permaurr visited New England, made no perma-tettlements, their longest stay being one or, during which this child was born. earliest permanent settlement of immi-in the original United States was at wn, Va., in 1609, but when we acquired we took in a much older settle of St. Augustine, which dates from 1565. York was settled in 1613 and New England York was settled in 1613 and New England

On. There was no rush of immigration until
establishment of the Republic after the Revion, nor did any considerable flood set in unne famines and political disturbances in
ope from 1847 onward. The earliest whites
the Old World were Spanish gold-hunters,
came soon after the discovery, but made no
emonts until many years later. The immiters of the French to the Canadas and the

n of the French to the Canadas and the h to New Eugland were provoked by al and religious troubles. The Dutch settiements in New York and New Jersey were purely business ventures. We have no official record of the number of immigrants arriving here until the year 1819, when Congress provided for returns to be made in the several customs districts. Before this time immigration was subject to many fluctuations, but continued with considerable uniformity and a gradual annual increase until 1806. It was estimated by a careful statistician that from 1784 to 1794 the immigrants did not average more than 4,000 per year. In 1794 there came about 10,000. During the ten years from 1806 to 1816 immigration almost ceased in conse-

early records are, therefore, imperfect; but for the last thirty years they have been generally accurate.

In point of fact, the whole 50,000,000 of white and black people in the Union are immigrants or the descendants of immigrants. The Indians are the only natives. The records show that the total immigration to this country since the Revolution comes up (including citizens in some years) to nearly eleven militions of people, for the most part of the best bone and sinew of the lands they left.

ACTUAL IMMIGRANTS OR ALIENS MAKING THEIR

Years.	Alien passen- gers.	Actual immigrants.	Aliens de- parted.	Immi- grants over emi- grants.
800 to 1834	230,44			
885 to 1830	307,988		*******	
840 to 1844	114,371		*******	
	154,416		*******	********
847	994 (98)	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000		
548	226,527			
	297.004			********
	369,960		*******	********
	379,466	*******	******	********
*** ************	871,603 868,645	********	*******	*******
	427,833	******	*******	
***	200.877			
86	200,096	196,857		
86	250,882	246,945		
\$6	122,872	119,501		
	121,075	118,616	*******	
91	153,418	150,237	*******	
	91,822	89,727	*******	*******
95	9 0007 495 4	174,524		********
84	2007 410	198,195	*******	
M		247,453		
M. Jan. to June		166,112		
	303,044	298,967	25,504	273,468
		282,189	21,376	200,813
	363,074	352,768	36,739	316,029
	342,600	387,208 321,350	33,304 27,626	354,8/0 293,727
472	422,978	404.803	25,676	379,130
NTS	478,141	459.833	58,072	401,731
54	327,949	813,339	72,346	240,996
Ma	244,632	227,498	92,754	184,744
	189,991	169,986	63,613	106,373
**************	165,019	141,857	71,906	69,964 73,914
53	157,776	138,460	62,001	135,825
80	197,964	177,826 457,257	42,001	100,820
lefore 1830	378.500	w1,201		
	910,000			
THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN		the man of colon	404 440	D 1545 405

in One Hundred Years. Burope, ex. G. Britain 131,283 itish America 63,139 ina 5,732 71,588 Where They Come From and Where They Go To.

WHERE DO TREY GO TO? The destination of immigrants has been re-corded at this port since Aug. 1, 1855, with the following results, concerning a total of 3,906,985

set the set of the set

SEA-COAST DEFENSES

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

The Great Necessity for Heavy Guns, Improved Ports, an Efficient Torpedo Service, Etc.

The following are some of the more important coints relative to our sea-coast and lake de-enses made in the annual report of the Chief lagineer of the United States Army:

season of the year the winter,—wen the ground is frozen hard,—then the erection of efficient earthen batteries would be out of the question.

It was estimated that in the great fire in the City of Boston, in 1872, the property destroyed within a few hours was worth upward 10 \$36,000,000, although the fire was confined to a small part of the city, and did not touch the shipping. Is it easy, then, to estimate the loss that would accrue from the fires that a victorious enemy could kindle by his shelis? Or is it easy to overrate the tribute such a city would pay for exemption from that calamity? Can we value too highly the pecuniary losses that the destruction of one of the great navy-yards would involve, and the loss beyond all pecuniary value of stores and accommodations indispensable in a state of war, and which a state of war could hardly replace?

There has been but one practice among nations as to the defense of ports and harbors, and that has been a resort to fortifications, and obstructions by torpodoes and otherwise. All the experience that history exhibits is on one side only: it is the opposition of forts, or other works comprehended by the term fortifications, to attack by vessels. No nation omits covering the exposed points upon her seaboard with fortifications, nor hesitates in condiding in them.

It is truly an axiom in military science, and one fully illustrated by military history, that the worst mode of waring war, although strictly defensive, is to allow its field of action to be within the borders, and that the best is that which most frequently assumes an offensive attitude. In our case war can only be excluded from our territory by fortifications, and we can only assume the offensive through our navy. The construction of the former secures the means of creating, equipping, and repairing the latter, and leaves it unincumbered with duties which it imperfectly performs, to the full exercise of its important and appropriate functions.

The purpose of first counidaring this prove

The opinion that the navy is

THE TRUE DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY
has been so acceptable and popular that it demands a careful examination.

For the purpose of first considering this proposition in its simplest terms, we will begin by supposing the Nation to possess but a single seaport, and that this is to be defended by a fleet alone.

By remaining constantly within this port our fleet would be certain of meeting the cuemy should be assail it. But, if inferior to the enemy, there would be no reason to look for a successful defense; and, as there could be no escape for the defeated vessels, the presence of the fleet, instead of averting the issue, would only render it the more calamitous.

Should our fleet be equal to the enemy's, the defense might be complete, and probably it would be so. Still, hazard—some of the many mishaps liable to attend contests of this nature—might decide against us, that in that event the consequences would be even more disastrous than on the preceding supposition. In this case the chances of victory to the two parties would be equal, but the consequences very unequal. It might be the enemy's fate to lose-his wave fin a similar attempt, would lose not only the whole fleet, but also the object that the fleet was designed to protect.

If superior to the enemy, the defense of the port would in all respects be complete. But instead of making an attack the enemy would in such case employ himself in cutting up our commerce on the occan, and nothing could be done

OUR FORTIFICATIONS AND n, must close all of our in inst an enemy, and secure the

our for trications and course more against an enemy, and source them to our minters and commercial marine; second, must deprive an enemy, of all shong position where, protected by naval superiority, he might fix permanent quarters in our territory, maintain himself during the war, and keep the whole frontier in perpetual alarm; third, must cover the greatest cities from attack; fourtal, must prevent, as far as practicable, the greatest cities from attack; fourtal, must cover the coast was and interior navigation from being individual and sixth, must protect the great navigation; and sixth that are in the contract of the cont

of his fast-running war steamers to get past our works.

The method of defense by fortifications and torpedous,—torpedoes for holding the enemy's vessels exposed in front of the fortifications, and fortifications for famong their other duties) protecting their torpedo lines, is the most efficient and the least expensive one that can be devised. The cost of such a vessel as the British ship Indexible,—four guns,—as we learn from a recent Government publication, is not less than \$600.000 per gun, while the cost of permanent fortifications need not exceed one-tenth of that amount.

\$800.000 per gun, while the cost of permanent fortifications need not exceed one-tenth of that amount.

The cost of repair of the British ironclads in 1873-74 ranged from \$20,000 to \$50,000 per annum each, while the cost of repair of permanent fortifications is comparatively trifling.

ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF OUR EXISTING YOUTHFICATIONS

are what may be called new,—that is, planned in accordance with the requirements for resisting modern heavy ordnance,—and those works are in all cases earthen barbotte batteries. Nearly all of the other works have been handed down to us from former periods, whon small guns and wooden ships were to be contended with, some of them even dating back into the last century. But the great Powers of Europe do not place their reliance for maritime defense on barbotte batteries. They believe in, and are constructing, casemated forts, some of which are provided with wrought-iron scarps, and others with iron casemate shields, to protect the guns and the gunners serving them from direct and curved fire. This Department, while recommending and urging the construction of barbette batteries for the partial defense of some of our most important harbors, and the entire defense of others of less importance which are in some degree protected by the shallow water of the channels ignaling to them, has always insisted that the efficient service of heavy guns mounted in these batteries requires very high parapets, and depressing or counterpoise carriages, carriages which can be lowered under cover of the parapets while being loaded. It has also foreseen from the time of the introduction of modern armor and ordnance, which commenced during our late civil War, that the iron plating of ships must lead to the limit to the wanterfor army a ship can carry.

modes millions in our vest inerticity. Let these count from all decent instead and the properties of t

Triended this ugit pittle duox, and ne arose in the telly built in an arogical being destroyed by the contract of the incompision; with far distinct northers, with no carriages where the presented to the tell of the contract of the contra

tion in stumping the States in the interest of the Republican party. He has always been a friend and a great admirer of Gen. Garheld. In a letter to me last September, just after his return from stumping Maine, he says: "I hope for the sake of our country we will elect Gen. Garheld. He is a pure and true man, and will make a great with Gen. Garheld for about seventeen years in Congress, as Senator Allison has been associated with Gen. Garheld for about seventeen years in Congress, as Senator Allison has been, should know the man. I do not know that Senator Allison wishes or desires to be a member of Senator does not expire till 1884. I have not seen him for smore than a year, and have had no correspondence with him on the subject. But 4 do not think he will decline when it is manifestiy the desire of the Republicans of Iowa.

REPUBLICIAN.

GATH'S GOSSIP.

About Foster and Sherman—Foster Suggested Garfield—What Sherman May Do—How Blaine Saubbed Garaleld.

New York Letter, Now, 12.

The Ohio Senatorship attracts a good deal of attention here because it has National as well as strong human bearings. The National bearing is clearly Foster. He gets credit (perhaps unduly) for Garfield's nomination at Chicago,—that is, he grets more credit than any other person for that result,—which, on the whole, came

About Foster and Sherman.—Foster Suggested Garleld—What Sherman was plot.—How Halland Snubbed Garleld—What Sherman was plot.—The Olds Senatorible pattencia a good deal of effection when the control of the control of

State-sts. WEST DIVISION.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & C.G. Druggists, 134 South
Haisted-st., corner of Adams.

A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc.,
26 West Madison-st., near Western-sv.

TH. SONNICHEEN, Druggist, 26 Bine Island-av.,
corner of Tweifth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 73 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 431 West Madison-st., corner Paulins.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 121 North Haisted,
corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggista, 45 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. Will.LIAMS & CO., Druggista, 675 Larrabee-st., To RENT-STORE ROOM AT 35 WABASH-AV.

To RENT-STORE ROOM AT 35 WABASH-AV.

V. M. William Corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Adversagent, News and Stationery Depot. 45 E. Division PERSONAL.

PERSONAL. DERSONAL-TUESDAY, NOV. 23.-WRITE.

FOUND - A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING articles of value. WILLIAM GIBSON, 2000 State

FOR SALE-NOW READY THE FULL DESCRIP CHICAGO REAL ESTATE CALL BOARD,
Thursday, Nov. B. 2p. m. sharp,
at the Real-Estate Rooms,
116 AND 118 DEARBORN-ST.
The low upset prices aggregate

at the Real-Estate Rooms, 2p. m. sharp,
at the Real-Estate Rooms, 2p. m. sharp,
lis AND lis ble ARBORN-ST.
The low upset prices are research.
Total number of feet frontage,
1.58.
Total number of square feet,
ble state for the first state of the first state.
Business property on West Madison-st.
Business property on Cottage Grove-av.
Business property on Cottage Grove-av.
Business property on Cottage Grove-av.
Business property on West Lake-st.
Business property on Cottage Grove-av.
Business property on North Halsted-st.
Marbie-front on Cass-st.
Marbie-front on Cheago-av.
Brick houses on Chicago-av.
Brick houses on Lingley-av.
Brick houses on Edwick-st.
Brick houses on Sedwick-st.
Brick houses on Aberdeen-st.
Brick houses on Aberdeen-st.
House and lot on Carroll-av.
Cottage on Langley-av.
Choice residence lots on North Halsted-st.
House and lot on Carroll-av.
Choice residence lots on Paritie-av.
Choice residence lots on Failton-st.
Choice residence lots on Failton-st.
Manufacturing property on North Halsted-st.
Beautiful lots in Exandaic.
Good lots on Third-av.
Choice residence lots mear Lincoln Park.
Beautiful lots in Exandaic.
Good lots on Third-av.
Cheap lot on Forty-first-st.
Cail for catalogue.
Positively no postponement.
By-bidding strictly prohibited.
GEORGE P. Gork & CO., Anctioneers.
CHANDLER & CO., Mertgage Bankers, Trustees.
W. K. NIXON, Real-Estate, Manuger.
FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON SOUTHeast corner Monroe-st. and Hoyne-av. Inquire
at 123 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON SOUTHeast corner Monroe-st. and Hoyne-av. Inquire
at 123 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON SOUTHeast corner Monroe-st. and Hoyne-av. Inquire
at 123 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON SOUTHeast corner Monroe-st. and Hoyne-av. Inquire
at 123 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE-ATA BARGAIN—LOTS ON SOUTHeast corner Monroe-st.
By Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-ATA BARGAIN—LOTS

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD UPON which houses will be built to suit the purchasers on easy payments, in the best locality there, with lake water and connected with sewer. Raliroad accommodations and educational advantages not surpassed by any place as near the city. Will go with party wishing to purchase to see the property at any time.

JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Outs Block.

CAST-OFF CLOTHAING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO
A wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding
can get an offer from E. HERSCHEL, 58 State-st. I
will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the
city. Remember the number, 56 State-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING,
dresses, carpets, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs.
J. Geider. J. GELDER, 38 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing at I. FELDER'S, 170 State-st. (old No. 86).
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1851

MISCELLA NEOUS.

MISCELLA NEOUS.

PICHLER'S ORIGINAL BRETZEL BAKERY—
Large and small bretzels manufactured. Office 89
East Twenty-ninth-st.

Unimitted Tickets for Kansas City.
Onana. and other Western points, wanted at 20
East Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A GOODRICH ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st. Chicago, Advice free. 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BUILDING MATERIAL. WANTED 50,000 BRICK, OR ANY PORTION thereof, delivered in Chicago. Address, stating price and quantity, C. S. ENGLE, 36 Metropolitan Block.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-SLATE ROOKERS. APPLY TO M. GRIFFITH, 1716 Wabash-av. WANTED—A GOOD GOLD GILDER, CAPABLE of taking charge of gilding-shop out of town.

Address A. Tribune office.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS AND 10 LABORERS to work on los-house in country; steady work. Apply to-day, corner Nineteenih and Grove-sta. L. A. SHEDD & CO. WANTED-A GOOD BUGGY-BODY BUT steady employment. Address. susting or apply to, JNO, GLAZEBY & CO., Burlington

Coachmon, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED-A BOY ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE TO
take care of a horse and cow; must be able to
milk. Call at Room II, 100 Washington-st.

CU. 398 South Water-st., 2 West Madison-st., Room Z. Wantel LSO LABORERS FOR LEVEE WORK in Mississippi and Louisians; wages El pee day stelly work; warm climate; cheen fare. CHRITTIAN A CO., 28 South Water-st. Branch offee, 2 West Madison-st., Room Z. Water-st. Branch offee, 2 West Madison-st., Room Z. Wantel-st. Branch offee, 2 West Madison-st., Room Z. Wantel-st. Branch offee, 2 West Mandolph-st. 1,001 for loves work; fare, 850 to work. El per day. At J. H. Sperbeck's, 21 West Mandolph-st.

Wiscellaneous.

Wiscellaneous.

WANTED-AGENTS-ENERGETIC MEN, WITH or without experience, for a desirable winter business, guaranteed to pay KD weekly on small capital. Send stamp for papers and investigate, or call as 19 North Clark-st., up-stairs, MERRILL & CO., Chicago. D'North Clark-st. up-stairs, MERRILL & CO. Chicago.

WANTED—A PIG-IRON SALESMAN OF GOOD
address and experience in soiling Western and
Southern irons. Address, immediately, Pig-Iron
Sales, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN WITH
good trade and some money to invest. Can
have control for his trade in the best novely for the
holiday trade in the market. It is new, and took the
cake at the Exposition. Address NOVELITY FOLLDING STAND CO., 67 and 69 Jefferson-st. WANTED-TWO COLLECTORS. BAIRD & WANTED - TWO ACTIVE, GENTLEMENLY canvassers, with good references. Apply to L. H. PAGE, Atlantic House, between I and I o'clock.

WANTED-A SUPERIOR COOK IN A SUBurban town near Chicago; all city conveniences
in kitchen; good wages; good treatment; no washing. Best of recommendations required. Call at
Room 28 Tribune office Thursday afternoon between
and 50 citock. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework, at 4016 Indiana-av.

WANTED-A GOOD, COMPETENT GERMAN nurse-girl. Call at 3100 Wabash-av. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 36 Milwaukee-av.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC. cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 180 West Monroe-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITTATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OP
experience as bookkeeper or salesmen; best reference furnished. Address A B, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.
Situation Wanted-in Grain or Provis lons by a young foreigner of some expansion of the control of the STUATIONS WANTED-FRMALE.

Domestics.

NITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL,
In German-American family, as second girl; can
o sewing and attend to all kinds of work about the
outse. Call at 173 Newberry-av. Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 128 Millwattec-av.

CITUATIONS WANTED — WISCONS
D cooks, general, second, dining, and is
several good girls wanted; order by Bo
dity foe, 81. Bureau Registry, 275 West M TO RENT-ROOMS.

South Side.

To RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS-THE 4-BTORY and basement nouse, 3si Michigan-av., 3 doors south of Peck-court, has been renovated, caiciunined, and furnished throughout with new and elegant furniture; rooms will be rented single or en suite; firsiciass table board can be had next door. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 136 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.
TO RENT-HANDSOMELY-FURNIT every convenience. 44 Wabash-TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—
ders wanted.

West Side. 248 WEST MONROE-ST., UP-STAIRS-TWO dren nor other boarders. Terms, 14 per week.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms, with board.

A NNA HOUSE, ME NORTH CLARK-ST.—PLEAS
A ant furnished rooms for families or single gentlemen. Permanent or transient day boarders necommodated.

DENTON HOUSE—NEW MARBLE BUILDING—25
D and 20 South Clark-st., adjoining the Grand Facitic Hotel, and opposite the Custom-House. Pleasant rooms, elegantly furnished, 50, 75 cents, 31 a day,
Meals to order. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor. PARWELL HOUSE—PARTIES LOOKING FOR A permanent boarding place for the winter will do well to examine the Farwell House, corner of Jackson and Haisted-sts. Prices for board reasonable. WINDSOIL HOUSE, 173 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
Palmer House - \$1.50 per day; \$6 to \$5 per week;
day board, \$4.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-AND NICELY FURNISHED BOOM FOR two German gents in a private family; where they talk German and English. Address X 26. Tribuna. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. DOINTS FOR PIANO BUYERS:
Our PIANO are the best.
Our PIANO prices are the lowest.
Our PIANO terms are the easiest.
Our PIANO assortment is the greatest.
STORY & CAMP.
188 and 180 State-st.

(HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS - WM. P. EMERSON. W. W. KIMBALL.

ORGANS-{B. SHONINGER, KIMBALL. Warranted five years. Bold on installments, if required.

W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.
VIOLNOCELLO WANTED TO HIRE. ADDRESS
A 16, Tribune office.
FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHED SILE, at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms-band 4, 120 it and oloh-st. Established 1844.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. Est Randolph-st. Room 1.

A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities; lowest rates. Es Dearborn-st., Room 1.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVEBS-bles of every description, at GOLDSRID'S Loan use bles of every description, at GOLDSRID'S Loan use hashed 1863.

LIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS

Hished ISS.

Hightest Price Paid for State Savings and Fidelity Sank books, and Seastinavian National Bank certificates. IKA HOLMER, General Broker, 89 Washington-81.

Money To Loan on Furniture, Erc., Wittsout removal. G. Parry, 80 West Monroe-81. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A T JOHN MITCHELL'S, 'BE EAST WASHINGA T JOHN MITCHELL'S, 'BE EAST WASHINGhorness, new and see not-mand, at low prices, or will
harmess, new and see not-mand, at low prices, or will
exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS LEATHER
top phaeton bugy. Was made to order and is of
best city make. Can be seen at H. MIGEHTON's
Livery, 22 heast Fourteenth-st. between Michigan and
Wabash-avs.

FOR SALE—A FIRE DAPPLE GRAY HORSE.
For SALE—A FIRE DAPPLE GRAY HORSE,
will be sold cheap; the property of a goutleman leaving the city. Can be seen at Regeron's Stable, 37 and
25 Fourteenth-st.

2) Fourteenth-st.

\$300 Will, BUY A FINE LARGE TRAM OF work horses, 6 years old, strong, chunky-built; weigh 2,70 pounds; good true pullers in all harners, and warranted sound and kind; they cost still last spring; they must be sold immediately. Also my fust trotting horse for, one-third his value. Call as private stable in rear of residence, [21] Michaman.

TWO BRAND-NEW DOMESTICS AND TWO Wheeler & Wilsons No. 8, late improved; very chean. 125 Clark-st., Room 2 loan office.

CLARKEVO XARIS.

**Weeler & Wilsons No. 8, late improved; very chean. 125 Clark-st., Room 2 loan office.

CLARKEVO XARIS.

**Weeler & Wilsons No. 8, late improved; very chean. 125 Clark-st., Room 2 loan office.

CLARKEVO XARIS.

CLARKEVO XARIS.

CLARKEVO XARIS.

RECOMMEND MIRS.

**FRANKS, FROM BOSTON, ST. 100, as the best designed and finished stationary engines on the market, made by the Fond du Lac Iron Works, are for sale at the machinery depot of FRANK DOUGLAS, 25 South Canal-st.

What RECOMMEND MIRS.

**FRANKS, FROM BOSTON, ST. 100, as the best designed and finished stationary engines on the market, made by the Fond du Lac Iron Works, are for sale at the machinery depot of FRANK DOUGLAS, 25 South Canal-st.

What RECOMMEND MIRS.

**FRANKS, FROM BOSTON, ST. 100, as the best designed and finished stationary engines on the market, made by the Fond du Lac Iron Works, are for sale at the machinery depot of FRANK DOUGLAS, 25 South Canal-st.

What RECOMMEND MIRS.

**FRANKS, FROM BOSTON, ST. 100, as the best designed and finished stationary engines on the market, made by the Fond du Lac Iron Works, are for sale at the machinery depot of FRANK DOUGLAS, 25 South Canal-st.

What RECOMMEND MIRS.

**FRANKS, FROM BOSTON, ST. 100, as the best designed and finished stationary engines on the market, made by the Fond du Lac Iron Works, are for sale at the machinery depot of FRANK DOUGLAS, 25 South Canal-st.

What RECOMMEND MIRS.

xed Woodcock.

es Hypophosphites tion, coughs, weak lungs neral debility. Established

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAIR iy and Sunday, one ; ras of a year, per month, caday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year, onday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year, anday, or Sunday, 16-page edition, per year turday or Sunday, 16-page edition, per year WEEKLY EDITION-POSTPAID

visiances may be made either by draft, express, office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
delivered. Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
delivered. Sunday included, 26 cents per week.
THE TRIBDNE COMPANY,

er Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chica POSTAGE.

red at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Secon nefit of our patrons who desire to of THE TRIBUNE through the light and Twelve Page Paper. Fight and Twelve Page Paper. Bixteen Page Paper.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established flees for the receipt of subscriptions and ac NEW YORK—Room 29 Trabune Building. F. T. Mc FADDEN, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News
Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. NBY F. GILLIG, Agent.
ASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS. Hooley's Theatre. olph street, between Clark and La Salle. En-nt of the Tile Club. "Idle Hours."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street corner of Monroe. Engagement
the Kiralfy Brothers. "Around the World in
thy Days."

Olympic Theatre.
ark street, between Lake and Randolph. E.
3 of Mr. Harry G. Richmond. "Our Cand

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1880.

"Musr the alternative be a dishonest count or a dishonest Government?" The Charleston News and Courier undertakes to solve this knotty problem. The valuable part of its article to many readers will be its frank on that the count at present in South lina and many other Southern States is onest. But it holds out the pleasing nise of reform in this respect, if the thern States will permit the South to work out its own salvation," or, in other ds, disfranchise the negroes by registra ion laws and a capitation tax. The Repub-lean party would prefer to have this done after than have the present irregular and demoralizing procedure continue. There might be retribution for the Red-Shirt Clubs either a property or an intelligence suf-

GEN. KEIFEB and other good lawyers and icians in Ohio have held that the new or to succeed Thurman could not be ed until after the 4th of March next, because no vacancy now exists, or can exist till then. Judge Granger, of Zanesville, be-ing consulted on this point by a newscorrespondent, gave a contrary. He held that, as Congress has itted to legislate in regard to the time and when a Senator-elect declines, the authority of the Legislature is supreme in that event. In his judgment Gen. Garfield will not be called upon to resign, as he is not yet a Sen-ator, but to decline. The point is perhaps not a very important one, but it has never arisen before, and gives the lawyers a chance

to split hairs. THERE is good reason to believe that John A. Kasson, at present Minister to Austria, will be supported for the Speakership of the next House by substantially the whole. Northwestern vote. The West has not had a peaker (except for the short service of Mr. Kerr) since Schuyler Colfax filled that place, now more than twelve years ago. Mr. Frye is well qualified for the office, but he is not more so than Mr. Kasson; and Maine has already been sufficiently honored in the Speaker's chair by Mr. Blaine. Besides, it is d that Mr. Frye is an active candi late for the Senate, and does not aspire to the Speakership. No better man than Mr. son can be thought of in the West; and if he should have a solid support from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Kansas, he would probably be elected.

THE State of Illinois is practically free of indebtedness. Chicago, however, can make Illinois respectable by the magnitude of her obligations. Chicago to Cheminat Commercial.

This is an old blunder that the Commercial ould know better than to repeat. In proportion to population and resources Chicago is the least debt-ridden city of the first class in the Union. All the financial difficulties of Chicago of late years have arisen from a constitutional prohibition against the in-crease of the municipal debt in excess of 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of property in the city. The prohibition has been a disguise, it having come in time to keep the debt from exceeding \$13,500,000; and the embarrassments due to it a few years ago have all been removed, so that the city lar for dollar, and has the brightest ospects for continuing indefinitly to do so.

THE report of Gen. Walker in reference to the alleged frauds in the census returns from South Carolina has been laid before the Interior Department. It explains the manner ing the results by the experts sent into the State for that purpose. They chose eighteen enumeration districts in which the ned to be specially suspicious, nhabitants returned were verified by inquir-ng of the Government officials, all of them Republicans; and in no single case was fraud Republicans; and in no single case was fraud established. The whole discrepancy between the census of 1870 and that of 1880, not accounted for by legitimate growth of population, is attributed by Gen. Walker to the defects of the law of 1850, under which the census of 1870 was taken. The work was ten years ago intrusted to Federal Marshals, who had other pressing duties to perform; and neither they nor their subordins onsible to the Census Bureau. In there were but 121 enumeration istricts in South Carolina, whereas in 1880 there were 487. The average area of a disrict in the former year was 280 square miles; in the latter, only 69 square miles. Two of the three Supervisors under whose direction the census of this year was taken are Repuband the third is a moderate Democrat impeachable character. Gen. Walker ers the argument derived from the ex-dinary growth of the population be-

tinually going forth to populate the newer tton-growing States of the Southwest, whereas the population is now comparatively stable. Negroes are not sold and removed from the State, nor do the whites have the same inducements to emigrate as formerly.

THE population of Massachusetts, accord ing to the official bulletin of the Census Bureau, is 1,783,086. It was in 1870 1,457,351, The increase in ten years has been 325,735, or 22.3 per cent. The addition to the male population has been 154,742, or 21.9 per cent, and to the female population 170,973, or 22.7 per cent. The excess of the female over the male population, which was 49,796 in 1870, is now 66,044, an absolute gain of 16,251 in ten years. The foreign population was 353,519 in 1870, and now is 443,116, an increase of 89,597, or 25 per cent in ten years. The excess of the native over the foreign population in 1870 was 750,313; it is now 896,854. While the foreign population is increasing more rapidly than the native population, relatively, by about 6 per cent, it is absolutely gaining ground very slowly. The centres of foreign population are, as might be expected, Suffolk County (Boston), Middlesex (Lowell), Essex (Lynn and Lawrence), Worcester and Bristol (Fall River and Taunton). The agricultural counties show comparatively a small increase.

MAJ.-GEN. SCHOFIELD, commanding the Military Academy at West Point, has sent an extraordinary "report" to the Secretary of War. He reviews the Whittaker affair at length, going into the merits of the case fully, and airing his own opinions with unnecessary freedom. Then he says: "The Superintendent of the War Department, in the exercise of executive discretion, may hereafter, as heretofore, show undue kindness towards an unworthy cadet, even for no better reason than that he is colored; but the Academy Board of a court-martial can be pretty confidently relied upon to do him impartial justice in the end." Gen. Schofield may be surprised to learn, as he un-questionably will before he is many days older, that his language is insubordinate. "The Superintendent of the War Department" is not accountable to him, and it is no part of his duty to censure that official. His assumption that "an Academy court-martial" is the only earthly tribunal that cannot err would be ridiculous if it were not insulting. The commandant at West Point is very much in eed of some of that "discipline" which he retends to have infused so liberally into his nbordinates.

STATE AND NATIONAL AUTHORITY.

On the day before the late election in this city an order was made by Judge Moran, of the Circuit Court of this county, rescinding an order previously made by Judge Rogers uthorizing the Sheriff to appoint 300 Depu ties to serve in the 140 precincts on election day. While Mayor Harrison was appointing 800 special policemen, "every one a Demo crat," Judge Moran was reading a stumpspeech, not about the Sheriff or the motion efore him, but upon the encroachments of a foreign power"-the United States-which resides thousands of miles from this community," which far-distant authority was assuming to exercise power through "an officer imported into this community," meaning thereby the Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. The uestion before the Court was whether the Sheriff-a State officer-should be authorized to appoint deputy peace-officers, and the Court, upon this motion, with ill-concealed vindictiveness, prefaced his decision by the ollowing partisan stump-speech:

Now the Court, seeing that necessity, refused to rescind the order, and the election went off very quietly and peacefully, and probably very justly. Now we have a more exciting election, and it is to come off in this county under this condition of things which the Court cannot shut its eyes to,—it is bound to take notice of a and it is to come off in this county under this condition of things which the Court cannot shut its eyes to,—it is bound to take notice of a motion of this kind. We are to have an election, and at the polls there are to be officers—United States Deputy-Marshals, what number is not clear—who are ostensibly at the polls to keep the peace. They are appointed by an officer,—from what has been represented here this morning—by what Mr. Gondy says—he is undoubtedly a fair-minded man himself, and desirous of doing what, if left to himself, would be entirely fair and just,—still is an officer imported into this community, and appointed to office in this community, and appointed to office in this community as a mere political reward,—party reward. He is an officer that is in no sense regularly and ordinarily charged with preserving the peace in this community. As Mr. Goudy stated,—and the statement he has made with reference to that he makes as if under oath, and it is to be taken as an absolute fact,—the Marshal desired to exercise his fair judgment and follow up that decent sense of justice that obtains between all men, and appoint his deputies, irrespective of party, for the preservation of the peace; but he is controlled, as it appears by his own statement, by an authority whose commands he feels bound to obey,—an authority which I am bound to know resides thousands of miles from this community, which requires him to appoint all these men to keep the peace at the polls from one party, and that the Darty that is in power. Now, it is not to be disputed that the law under which the Marshal acts has been held constitutional, but it is not to be lost sight of that it is a power. All the polltical history of this country shows that the Deputy-Marshals appointed by persons that have been in power for a number of years to act at elections have been appointed and have acted in the main, wherever we have known anything of their action, as mere strikers,—simply that and nothing more. There is this further thing to be regarded b Court of this State if they had occasion to at has any power to issue a warrant or inqui whether the man committed the act in the di charge of his duty; but the mere assertion this striker that he did commit the outrage wrong in the discharge of his duty depriv the court of absolute jurisdiction and pass him over for trial by United States authoritic who have no machinery—manifestly no machinery—for the preservation of the peace or tadministration of a fine and punishment f these little petty offenses and assaults committed in a community. Now, at this election at the poils these men are to be thus appointed.

We have published this judicial stump speech before, and we now reproduce it to show how some Judges, under the influence of partisan excitement, may forget themselves and misrepresent or give an unfair coloring to a very plain and a very just

The office of Marshal of the United States s by no means a new one. It is as old as the Constitution and the Government. It is an office of even date with the Judiciary of the United States. The Marshal is the executive officer of the National Courts; wherever there is a court of the United States there is of necessity a Clerk and a Marshal. Such officers have been appointed since the days of Washington; their districts cover the same territory as is covered by the Courts of which they are the executive officers. Marshal Hildrup is officially no more an intruder in Chicago than is Judge Moran; his jurisdiction covers a much larger territory than does that o Moran, but it is none the less effective in Chicago because Chicago is only part of his district. The judicial reference to him as an officer "imported into this community" was a sample of partisan face-making hardly being the incumbent of the Bench.

The whole subject of the appointment of bers of Congress—and they are not authorized except at such elections—has been fully ized except at such elections—has been fully discussed in other Courts, and upon direct lasues presented to them. The Supreme can discover nothing wrong in the effort to

Court of the United States has had this subore them; and though, acco Judge Moran, they are part of a foreign Government residing thousands of miles dis-tant from Chicago, the force of their decis-

sion reaches to this city. This whole question has been so befogged and misrepresented by those claiming that in the National Election law the United States have usurped the power of overriding local laws and local officers and of taking control of State elections, that a brief explanation may not be untimely. In the first place, the National Election law has no reference and no application to any elections save those for Representatives in Congress. That being understood, then, all the talk concerning the invasion of States to control State elections is vapid nonsense. In the cases of the Baltimore election officers who undertook to treat the officers of the United States as "imported" into that community by a distant foreign Government, the Su-preme Court rendered a decision which, perhaps, has never been read in some branches of our Circuit Court. In the opinion in that case the Court said:

The greatest difficulty in coming to a just con clusion arises from mistaken notions with regard to the relations which subsist between the State and National Governments. It seems to be often overlooked that a National Constitution has been adopted in this country, establishing a real government therein, operating upon persons and territory and things; and which, moreover, is, or should be, as dear to every American citizen as his State Government is. Whenever the true conception of the nature of the Government is once conceded, no real difficulty will arise in the just interpretation of its powers. But if we allow ourselves to regard it as a hostile organization, opposed to the proper sovereignty and dignity of the State Governments, we shall continue to be vexed with difficulties as to its jurisdiction and

Somewhat akin to the argument which has been considered is the objection that the Deputy-Marshals authorized by the act of Congress ty-Marshals authorized by the act of Congress to be created and to attend the elections are au-thorized to keep the peace; and that this is a duty which belongs to the State authorities alone. It is argued that the preservation of peace and good order in society is not within the powers confided to the Government of the United States, but belongs exclusively to the States. States, but belongs exclusively to the States. Here again we are met with the theory that the Government of the United States does not rest apon the soil and territory of the country. We hink that this theory is founded on an entire sconception of the nature and powers of that overnment. We hold it to be an incontroverti-Government. We hold it to be an incontroverti-ble principle that the Government of the United States may, by means of physical force ex-ercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it. This necessarily in-volves the power to command obedience to the laws, and hence the power to keep the peace to that effect.

Why do we have Marshals at all if they cannot physically lay their hands on persons and things in the performance of their proper duties tions can they perform if they canno use force? In executing the process of the Courts, must they call on the nearest Constable ection? Must they rely on him to use the requisit compulsion and to keep the peace while they are soliciting and entreating the parcourse? If we indulge in such impracticable views as these and keep on refining and re-refining, we shall drive the National Government out of the United States, and relegate it to the Dis-trict of Columbia or perhaps to some foreign soil. The counsel for the petitioners concede that Congress may, if it sees fit, assume the entire control and regulation of the election of Repre-sentatives. This would necessarily involve the appointment of the places for holding the polis, the times of voting, and the officers for holding the election; it would require the regulation of the duties to be performed, the custody of the ballots, the mode of ascertaining

the result, and every other matter relating to the subject. Is it possible that Congress could not in that case provide for keeping the peace at such elections, and for arresting and punish-ing those guilty of breaking it? If it could not, its power would be but a shadow and a name. But if Congress can do this, where is the difference, in principle, in its making provision for securing the preservation of the peace, so as to give to every citizen his free right to vote withto supervise the regulations made by the States, and not to supersede them entirely? In our judgment there is no difference; and if the ower exist in the one case it exists in the

The doctrine laid down at the close of counsel's brief, that the State and National Governments are coordinate and altogether equal, on which their whole argument, indeed, is based, is

only partially true.

The true doctrine, as we conceive, is this: that while the States are really sovereign as to all matters which have not been granted to the jurisdiction and control of the United States, the Constitution and constitutional laws of the lat-Constitution and constitutional laws of the lat-ter are, as we have already said, the supreme law of the land; and when they conflict with the laws of the States they are of paramount authority and obligation. This is the funda-mental principle on which the authority of the Constitution is based, and unless it be conceded in practice as well as theory, the fabric of our in practice as well as theory the fabric of our as as it was contemplated by its founders cannot stand.

THE LAST ACT OF A DISMAL PER-

FORMANCE. The Democratic National Committee seems to have determined to wind up its affairs and go out of business. The liabilities still unpaid are said to amount to a good many thousands of dollars, but the only discoverable assets are disappointed hopes and felics of unproductive slanders.

At the last meeting of the bankrupt concern there seemed to be only two matters to dispose of-viz.: the alleged New York frauds and the Morey forgery. The Committee shifted both these embarrassing remnants of the campaign with that easy irresponsibility which is characteristic of a person who has collapsed completely and is indifferent to any calamity that may be threatened. The Democratic National Committee was too eager to die to bother itself with any of the affairs of life.

The cry of Republican fraud in New York was exceedingly vigorous for a few days following defeat. It began to weaken gradually under the general protest of public sentiment, and when the Committee was called together to administer upon the effects of the party the alleged New York frauds were not considered worth a special designation. All the Committee did in this regard was to pass a resolution which sets forth in general terms that rumors of fraud have come to its ears "from various States," but that the Committee has no jurisdiction over the local violation of Election laws, and recommends the State Cor mittees to proceed with the work of inves tigation. This action is evidently modeled upon Horace Greeley's ingenious device for relegating to the districts" the tariff question which threatened to embarrass his when he undertook to run as the Democratic candidate for President. In this case it means that the trumped-up charge of fraud will be abandoned, and that there will not be so much as a pretense of contesting Gen. Garfield's title to the Electoral vote of that State, nor any other effort to dispute his title

to the Presidency. The Committee made a labored effort to relieve themselves of the odium which now attaches to the infamous Morey business. Their address on this subject implies that the whole matter was forced upon their attention, and that the most they did was to give the forgery and slander a wide circulation, and to reward the real perpetrators of the outrage by pur chasing "a reasonable number of electro-type plates of the fac-simile which had already been prepared by Truth." This state-

make party capital out of a crime that has been committed by somebody else, or in be-coming accessories to such crime for party advantage. It also appears from the address of the Committee on this subject that Gen. Garfield was chiefly to blame because he did not deny the authorship of a letter before he not deny the authorship of a letter before he saw it, though the Committee refused to credit his denial when it was made. There is a shameless confession, too, that the Committee took up with the perjured witnesses who were employed to swear to the existence of the mythical Morey and paid them their fees and their expenses. Further than this the Committee had nothing to do with the

matter! There has been nothing in the campaign of falsehood, slander, forgery, and perjury made by the Democratic managers which is quite as disreputable as this last gasp of the National Committee. Here was an opportunity for the leading men in the party to renounce the desperate and unscrupulous ethods that had been employed, and to say to the country in a frank, manly way that Gen. Garfield had been villainously slandered, that he had been fairly elected in spite of misrepresentation and vilification, that no effort would be made to dispute the popular verdict, and that the result should comm the patriotic acquiescence and support of all good citizens. But there was not enough of patriotism among all the Democratic leaders to suggest such a conclusion to the campaign. Not a voice was raised in protest against the slanderers, forgers, and perjurers, and not a word was uttered to denote the smallest remnant of National sentiment.

There was just enough vitality left in the Committee to indulge in a little sarcasm. which took the form of a vote of thanks to Barnum "for the efficient and faithful manner" in which he had discharged his duties Chairman and Manager-in-Chief. The satire of this proceeding will be apparent to the dullest Democrat in the land. There is not a Democratic office-seeker nor a party rgan that does not hold Barnum chiefly rensible for the defeat,—a distinction which he really does not deserve. The Democratic arty was doomed to defeat by reason of its hard-headed and senseless devotion to heresies and errors of the past, and Barnum only ssisted it in its easy descent to Avernus. But voting him thanks even for that much is palpably absurd. It is a farce tacked on as a conventional conclusion to the last Democratic performance of the period. The lights are now turned off and the curtain is lowered. Barnum has strutted his brief hour on the political stage, and his supernumera ries are dispersed without pay.

HOW TO REPORM NEW YORK POLITICS. The "Young Man in Politics" is a figure that has attracted considerable attention of late years. He is rather a protégé of literary ournalism than a product of practical reform. His mission is to imbue ward politics with something of the courtesy, if not the grace, of the drawing-room, and to substitute the erudition of the college for the bluster of the bar-room and the knock-down arguments of the average party-striker. The fluence which he is supposed to exert would be humanizing if it were not altogether transcendental; it is delightful in theory, but unproductive in its working. Thus far the "Young Man in Politics" does not seem to have accomplished such startling results as inspire great confidence in his future career. Nevertheless he has recently under-taken in New York City a contract which baffled the oldest and shrewdest and willest political expert in the country. He has set out to reform Tammany Hall and 1rving Hall. Mr. Tilden, with all his political sagacity and experience, did not venture to attack more than one of these institutions and was worsted even at that. The young men who have rushed in where he failed have the inspiration of enthusiasm, strongly cked up by self-sufficiency, but the find that they have thrown down the gage of battle to political giants; if they come out of the fight without contamination it is the only victory they can hope to achieve. An institution like Tammany Hall is no

to be reformed by the influence of actual contact. All its traditions, all its practice all its aims and purposes are hostile to every suggestion of reform from within. It seeks to exercise control of a party for the avowed object of absorbing and distributing public spoils. It competes for an annual prize of \$30,000,000, which is assessed upon the tax-payers of New York. This single item has more import to the local politicians than all questions of National policy or any contest involving the party possession of the National Government. Presidents and Cabinet officers, Senators and Representative Foreign Ministers and Consuls, and even the army of Postmasters and revenue officials are minor considerations to Tammany The spoils of New York City and the control of the patronage that attaches to the various branches of the Municipal Government have more at tractions for the local "bosses" than the glamour of National fame or the scattered opportunities of National plunder. It is evident now that there was no permanen reform in Tammany when Tweed was de throned. The result was merely an interregnum, which was followed by the restoration of the old dynasty of tyranny and corruption under new leaders. The young men who now announce their determination proceed against Tammany and its new ally Irving Hall, will probably not make as much progress as Tilden made; but even if their movement shall succeed to the extent of disturbing the present chieftains, the spirit of the old organization will remain and repossess the successors of those now in

power. Every effort that has been made to reform Tammany Hall has been started upon a false basis. If the young men of New York with the aid and sympathy of the property owners, taxpayers, and business-men, de sire to effect any serviceable reform in the local politics of that city, there is just one way to do it-viz.: by joining the Republicans and voting with then to an extent that shall place the two contend ing parties on about an equal footing. The young men of New York who are Democrate only because their fathers were Democrats before them might easily contribute 10,000 regular votes to the Republicans without affront to their judgment or offense to their conscience. The Germans of New York who are Democrats for no better reason than a de sire to vote as other Germans vote, but who really favor honest and economical local government, may as easily contribute 10,000 more votes to the Republican party. The young men who are now starting out to reform Tammany could accomplish the first change, and the New York Staats-Zeitung could summon to its aid influences that would bring about the second. If 20,000 votes were taken from the Democratic strength in New York City and added to the Repub lican forces, the way to municipal reform would be clear. Organization like Tammany and Irving Hall could no longer exercise a controlling influence nor dictate terms in the interest of any Bos or any Ring. The parties would then be so balanced that the leaders on both sides would be compelled to defer to public on, and success at nearly every election uld rest with the party which should offer

New York may learn from Chicago in many

of them. The very condition we commend to the attention of municipal reformers there actually exists in Chicago. The two parties in this city, taking a series of years, are very evenly divided, and there is a class of voters who hold the balance of power and they are in the main men who have the best interests of the city at heart. Majorities are compara-tively large on either side at times. The Republican party may carry the city by 5,000 to 6,000 and the county by 8,000 to 10,000 at one election, and the Democrats may roll up almost as emphatic a majority at the very next election. Whenever either party which happens to be in power develops corrupt inclinations, or submits to the dictation of a Boss, or puts forward in overweening confidence a weak ticket it is apt to encounter defeat. The local politics of this city are comfortably and decently free of corruption by reason of this condition. The people feel that a change is always within their command. The City of New York will never rid itself of the incubus of Tammany, with its auxiliary organizations and its favorits, until the overwhelming and practically invincible Democratic majority shall be routed for good and all. No temporary victory can accommplish the desired reform. No combination of Republicans and Democrats for mere local purposes or for one election alone can assure protection of the public interests. There must be a closer conflict of parties in order that offensive per onality or vicious practices may always threaten defeat. The young men of New York may work out their new mission by bringing about this condition, but in no other way.

DIGGING BOYCOTT'S POTATOES. It is to be presumed that the readers of THE TRIBUNE are familiar with the latest phase of the Irish land struggle, in which the Land League has won in effect a bloodless victory, which will be far-reaching in its influence if it is followed up with the same coolness and cunning that have characterized the initial movement. Every step that has been taken by the Government in assisting to harvest the crop of Boycott, agent for Lord Erne,--which, according to the dispatches, amounts to two acres of turnips, ten of potatoes, and twenty acres of wheat and oats,-has been characterized by the most ridiculous features, and has placed the Government in the most absurd and humiliating posture, through the shrewd good sense of the Land League. The terrified rackrenter, Boycott, cooped up in his farm-house, not daring to venture out, and ruefully contemplating his wheat, oats, potatoes, and turnips rotting on the ground for want of laborers to gather them; the gang of Orange laborers hired to go down there, who themselves are nearly as much in need of land reform as the Catholics, but will not affiliate with them because they differ on dogmas which neither of them understand; the quaking, shivering column marching fifteen miles through rain and mud because no one would hire conveyances to them, protected in front and rear and on both flanks by the swords and bayonets of British artitlery, dragoons, hussars, and infantry, and not seeing the face of a man along their line of march; the crowds of screaming and jeering women and children who hooted them; the pigs which squealed and the geese that hissed at them: the shivering Boycott, coming out of his house with his rifle to meet the English Government, which had sent its bayoneted representatives to harvest his turnips: the Orange dogmatists at work in his potatofield furtively watching between the rows for concealed tenants, and the red-coats patrolling round the boundaries of the farm to blaze away at any land-reformers who might be hold enough to interfere, but finding nothing worthy of their steel, not even a rabbit -all this is sufficiently ridiculous, humiliating,

Never was an Irish rack-renting land agent in such an absurd position before. Never were the troops of the English Government engaged on such a contemptible mission. The harvesting of the shivering Boycott's crops, under protection of the bayonet, was a triumph for the Land League. It shows that at last the League has some brains, some where behind its management, and if those brains keep on working in the same direction, and the Land League is managed with the same coolness and sagacity, there will soon be an end of rackrents, and evictions, and expatriations. The Government cannot long stand the storm of ridicule, and obloquy, and contempt that is sure to follow repetitions of the Boycott farce, and these repetitions the Land League can force on every eviction farm in Ireland Boycott is not the only agent who is already growing sick of his dirty work, and watching his opportunities to sneak away and resign any further management of farms under a land system which makes him the object of silent scorn and detestation. It was a great victory because it was accomplished without bloodshed, and leaves the Government with out a shadow of pretense to send troops into Ireland to put down disturbances and enforce laws. It was a victory over Boycott himself, and consequently over every other Irish agent, and has sickened them of their dirty business. It is a victory which cannot but make a deep impression on the English people.

A. A. FREEMAN, of Tennessee, Solicitor of the Post-Office Department, takes exception to the statement attributed to Gov. For ter that, as Garfield received no Electoral votes from the South, he is under no obligation to recognize that section by a Cabinet appointment. Freeman says, in a letter to Foster:

I do not understand that Cabinet appoint ments are to be used as a means of liquidation of political obligations. Iowa, I believe, is the banner Republican State. Is Iowa, therefore, entitled to the best appointment? Is Kansas for a similar reason, entitled to the second ce? And so on down through the list of Re publican States. Are appointments to be made solely with reference to the number of votes received? Out of seven Cabinet appointments, President Hayes gave four to States that had cast their votes against him. Now, I understand your proposition to be that not only is a State that voted against Garfield to have no representation, but that the rule is to be applied to an entire section of the Union. This is pas from one extreme to another, and extremes are

generally wrong. Mr. Freeman proceeds to argue that the President cannot know what the wants or wishes of the Southern people are, or fully in sympathy with them, unless he has a representative of that section among his official advisers. To exclude the South from the Cabinet because it gave no Electoral votes to the Republican candidate would, he says, tend to perpetuate the sectional divisions which now exist. Whether it be true or not that the growth of Republicanism in Tennessee has been partly due to the ap-Postmasters-General is not quite clear; but there certainly are reasons, even from the point of view of partisan expediency, for

M. M. HAM, editor of the Dubuque Herald. M. M. HAM, editor of the Dubuque Herald, and member of the Democratic National Committee, sent on a proxy for the Saturday night meeting to Abram S. Hewitt, but coupled it with the condition that, while he would favor any possible expose of alleged fraud in the New York election, he could not countenance "any way of counting Garfield out and counting Hancock in, through any technicalities or stretches

giving the South a member of the Cabinet.

of the law, or the supposed friendliness of the two Houses of Songress, which do the counting and declare the anal result." To any confer-ence held with reference to such "counting out," the Herald editor is "opposed from begin-ning to end."

The Wheat Crop. Coast—California, Oregon, and Washington Ter-itory—is placed by Brudstreet's at 39,500,000 Our copy of Bradstreet gives very different figures from Ohio and Indiana. It estimates the ine largest wheat States as follows: Of course this is only guess-work, and, in our opinion, the estimates are 5 to 8 per cent too high. Illinois undoubtedly led all the other

but we question whether any of the nine States mentioned produced as much wheat as Brad-MR. WILLIAM WINTER, the extraordinary writer of "inspired dramatic criticisms" for the New York *Tribune*, is a man of sense and udgment when he does not sit up too late. But the fumes of a great dramatic performance often go to his head, and the consequence is de-plorable. The Atlanta Constitution seems to have perceived something of the kind, for it

States in the quantity of wheat grown in 1880,

we judge that our gay young friend, Mr. Willie Winter, of the New York Tribune, is hopelesly mashed on Miss Sally Bernhardt. Sally played in New York Monday night, and the blood and fire of rapt enthusiasm oozed out of Mr. Winter as he sat. He tells us that the wonderful attractiveness of the manifested with a superb which is as much as to say that her attractiveness dropped to the floor, rolled over the footlights, and spread among the audience, creating a faintly-flavord essence of sweetness similar to the effect that would have followed the bursting of a hogshead or hot glucose. Further in regard to Miss Sally, Mr. Winter remarks that "her utterince of an impassioned speech was like the livid aerial transit of an arrow of red-hot steel." This sounds suspiciously like a plagiarism from one of our own sweet southland writers, and we respectfully suggest, in the interest of climatic conditions, that Mr. Winter be caught and cooled off.

Mr. Winter has almost a National reputation

Mr. Winter has almost a National reputation est, when he is not carried away by his enthusiasm. It would be a charity to him to have his copy revised by a friend, or to let it lay over twenty-four hours before it is printed.

THE Hour says that at the so-much-talkedof "French-Speaking Old Bachelors'" dinner, given to Mile. Bernhardt on the eve of Guy Fawkes' day at Delmonico's, the genial Uncle Sam Ward produced the following impromptu:

Che sara sara, Dit ia belle langue Italienns Qui nous charmera? Sarah la Magicienne. Ange on la d'rait Ne était-elle toute femme. Femme on la croirait, Sinon pour ses yeux de flamme. Sois un ange au jour

Mais le soir je cours Chercher la Magicie Which might be freely put into English as fo Che Sara Sara, The Italians say. Witching Sarah, thou Charmest hearts away.

Is she angel? No! Woman she entire. Woman is she? No! See her eyes of fire! Angel be by day, Sarah ours; but when Comes again the night, Be the witch again!

THE Rev. Theodore Cuyler, in an article

in the New York Evangelist, gives this excellent advice to the Southern people:

In their social life our Southern countrymen have been too exclusive and "distant" toward those who have come to reside among them. If, for example, the people of Iowa had given the cold shoulder to the emigrants from New England which the people of the South have been giving, then the noble mansions, and schools, and churches which now cover the prairies of Iowa would never have existed. It is idle to deny that Southern society does not open its arms to Northern settlers, or Northern capital, or Northern settlers, or Northern capital, or Northern deas. The foolish suspicion that Northern people come to dwell among them with an hostile or a meddlesome motive has cost the South a deplorable damage. It has repelled from them just what they needed most. This suspicion is giving way; it ought to be obliterated.

HANCOCK-Yes, he was there, where the shot thickest flew, Fighting the foe, like a lion at bay; Blood from his veins stained his uniform blue, Ere he turned back the tide of destruction that day.

—Democratic Exchange.

The last straw that broke the camel's back was the above assertion from one of Hancock's own organs, admitting that he was one of the "blue-

bloods." Mark the admis

loods." Mark the admission:
Blood from his veins stained his uniform blue."

— Yawcob Strauss. CHARLES NATHAN, the agent sent to Spain by the Louisiana planters to get workmen, only succeeded in bringing back 124, as the emigra-tion agents for Cuba and South America circulated the report among the simple Spanish peas-antry that they would be fed to alligators on their arrival at New Orleans.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has heard on excellent au-thority that Secretary Thompson has already been offered a place in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet. All reports of this kind are probably premature to say the least.

THE question of absorbing interest for the Fraud and Forgery Bureau is no longer whether there were irregularities in the New York elec-tion, but what kind of grub do they have in the New York Penitentiaries?

PERSONALS

A baby was unexpectedly born in St. Louis last week, and a recount will probably be or-dered. Zola has written another novel, and the

okstores are laying in large stocks of chloride of lime. "I have been reading 'The Man Who

Laughs, and find, as I expected, that he never ran for office."—W. H. English. Robert Collyer preached last Sunday on "The Man Who Lied for His Party," and the next day seventeen pew-holders sent in their The Philadelphia Times of last Friday

contains an editorial headed "Stop Fooling, and we hope the girl that has been ruthlesly trifling with the affections of our esteemed contemporary will pay attention to the request. Gerald"—Yes, a batrachian is a cold-blooded animal, but it would not be proper for you to call the destroyer of your happiness a batrachian deceiver, because it is ten to four that she wouldn't know what you were talking about. A better scheme would be to cultivate the girl next door, and ostentatiously carry her a box of cardy every week. Nothing touches the heart-strings of a Chicago girl so quick as to see "that borrid thing next door" take the pole for a winter's campaign.

for a winter's campaign.

The latest thing for ladies' wear is a large The latest thing for ladies' wear is a large cord with tassels attached, which is worn around the waist. It looks nice, but any young man who is really attentive to a girl this winter will have to protect his right wrist with some kind of pad, and even then much of the romance attendant upon classing the waist of a lovely creature will disappear when your arm comes in contact with something that seems too large for a clothes-line and not large enough for a ship's hawser.

It is very embarassing to a Chica man whose intellectual attainments are lim to statistical information redarding the num of base-hits made by the White Stockings season, the record of Maud S., and so forth

as he is about to declare his par ask, with a winning smile, what he thinks of Mr. Huxley's views concerning the pre-Adamite man, and whether he does not think the fauns of the tertiary period more interesting than that of the pilocene era.

Sarah Bernhardt has been succeeded in the gossip of Paris by Dr. Chirou, called the "blus doctor." This name he obtained through being called to see a lady who was on the point of called to see a lady who was on the point of death, as was supposed, from some mysterious weakness. He sent at once not for medicamenta, but for an upholsterer, and ordered this tradesman at once to refurnish the whole of the lady rooms with stuffs and carpets dyed with indigo. He clothed her with stuffs similarly dyed, and ordered that none should approach her unless clad in indigo-dyed garments. The result was so the story goes, that the lady recovered, and that M. Chirou received the name of "le doctour bleu." He is not liked by the results passification. that M. Chirou received the name of "le docteur bleu." He is not liked by the regular practi bleu. He is not liked by the regular practi-tioners, who do not scruple to call him a quack, but he has made some wonderful cures by won-derful methods. One of these cures has just occurred with the wife of an eminent English statesman. This lady had long suffer an apparently incurable cough of a very dis-tressing nature. She went to the blue doctor, who for three months made her inhale daily a mixture of chloroform and the fumes of some strong acid. Every day she was chloroformed to insensibility, and at the same time was acidu-lated—with the result that she is now quite wal

PUBLIC OPINION.

Troy Press (Dem.): If God in His goodness will take Wade Hampton, Robert Toomba, and a few other Southern fools and traitors, and deposit them tenderly in Abraham's bosom before four years roil around scain, so much the better for the Democratic party.

Boston Herald (Ind.): President Hayes has had the satisfaction of seeing the party bosses compelled to fall back upon the substantial successes, the high character and prosper course of his administration, as the strong ground for their appeal to the people for a n lease of power.

Detroit Free Press (Dem.): We do not be lieve that the effort now making to ascertain how far the vote of New York was fraudulent.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.): For the credit of the Democratic party, we are glad to be able to record the total collapse of the "fraud" movement in New York. That movement never movement in New York. That movement never had the countenance of the National representatives of the Democratic party, but was simply a desperate expedient of the local leaders in New York City, who, to a large extent, are responsible for den. Hancock's defeat, to diver public attention from their own blunders and mismanes areas.

Harper's Weekly: Senator Conkling and Gen. Garfield are both Republicans, but it is perfectly well known that they are Republicans of different schools. When Mr. Conking came into the late canvass he spoke upon a platform on which the opposition minority Republican vote to the nomination of Gen. Garfield was indecently blazoned, and the first important works in his speech were a sneer at President Hayes and a threat at Gen. Garfield, while his reply to a serenade from the Albany Grant Club, just before the election, showed that his support of Gen. Garfield was as perfunctory as an frish cheer for the Queen. These do not seem to be corent reasons for making Mr. Conkling the double Senator from New York.

The crusty old CHICAGO TRIBUNE, accus-The crusty old CHICAGO TRIBUNE, accusing us of "sentiment." deplores our lack of "mathematics," and dismisses our reasons for declining to join the Republican party as "emotional." To the soft impeachment of being, like the younger Miss Pecksniff, "a gushing thing, we are bound to plead guilty; particularly when subjected to the fascinations of that wicked old man of the world, the editor of The Chicago Tribune. But yet, we are not wholly devoid of "mathematics," as he fancies; and, considering the case "mathematically," we should be giad it he would tell us canaidly what the South is to make by joining the Republican party. Come now, business is business.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

[It would stop making losses,-Ep. TRIBUNE.] Richmond Dispatch (Dem.): We agree with the State that the talk of contesting Garneld's election is a "silly sensation." If it could be proved that he was elected by fraud, force, and corruption, as he was, he could not be kept out of his seat. Whoever has seen one of those failed of the white in the seat. fields of ice which in spring sometimes move down rivers running southward knows that a tree or house obstructs the movement of the ice no more than a straw does the movement of a locomotive. So it is with the force of a major-ity vote in this country. The people have been educated up to the point of accepting all in consequences; and public opinion will utterly

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph: The proposition of some madcap Democratic politicians to attempt to set aside the vote of New York, by an appeal to set aside the appointment of a commisto set aside the vote of New York, by an appeal to Congress and the appointment of a commission to investigate the alleged Republican frauds, cannot be too strongly deprecated. Aside from the impossibility of fairly counting out a majority of 20,000 votes, we should have the spectacle presented of similar commissions which would be demanded for other States, both North and South, where the least ground for an investigation could be devised. The result would be "confusion worse confounded," evan it civil war did not supervene. No, the Democracy has been out-generaled and vanquished in the late contest, and should now make the most of it and learn wisdom in the future.

of it and learn wisdom in the future.

Memphis Appeal (Bourbon Dem.): The leading newspapers of the South, representing the "Soild South" and 188 Democratic Electoral votes cast for Hancock, insist that neither Barnum nor the National Committee shall take one step toward a contest for the Presidency that will disgrace the National Democratic party. Like Hancock, they are satisfied that Garfield is elected, and they will not consent to a course calculated to bring disgust and uneasiness to every part of the Union, and in bringing our Government into contempt with foreign nations. Government into contempt with foreign nations of a majority of the qualified Electors of United States, and will be inaugurated on 4th of March next. His title is indisputable.

Providence Journal (Rep.): It depe a man's character whether he claims credit for not acting like a madman or a fool, when he had a possible excuse for doing so, and an ordihad a possible excuse for doing so, and an ordinarily sane and sober individual is not likely to point to himself as having exhibited remarkable self-restraint because he did not do so. Suppose that the eminent Bauer or Muldoon, having been thrown by the other in a wrestle, should arise, and, assuming the graceful attitude peculiar to the popular athlete receiving an ovation, demand the admiration of the public because he had not bit or gouged his opponent after having been thrown. The audience would probably conclude that he had displayed mort prudence than magnanimity in not trying any such operation. But Senator Hill thinks the South should assume this attitude. It can, if it wants to, but we submit that after all it will rather militate against its character by doing so.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.)! The Southern Democracy cannot make a grievous mistake than to countenance connive at, an attempt to change the result of the Presidential election as now understood an the Presidential election as now understood and accepted by the people everywhere. Such an attempt must fail, and even the tacit approval of the South would close the mouths and tie the hands of moderate Republicans, and give the direction of National affairs to the Staiwarts for an indefinit period. This means Grantism for four years, and Grant in person in 1884. The South would be doing what its enemies crave and its friends dread. In such a matter as this the Southern Democrats and the Northern Democrats do not meet on equal terms. The collapse of a project to set aside the election of Garfield would not deprive the people of any Northern or Western State of an honest local government, security, and freedom. On the South the vials of wrath would be poured out, because the South had had the power to plant her foot on the neck of threatened revolution and did not do it.

St. Louis Globe (Rep.): If the New York St. Louis Globe (Rep.): If the New York

Times really desires to see the ex-Presidents of the United States pensioned for life, it has taken the best way of defeating its own wishes by coming out with a proposition for popular sub-scriptions to raise a pension fund. The idea of the Times is, that the fund should be not less than a quarter of a million of deliver which than a quarter of a million of dollars, wh would give to the senior ex-President a si income of ten or tweive thousand dollars a year and the Times thinks that this amount co and the Times thinks that this amount easily be raised among twenty-five promotivens. But such is its patriotic forethe that it would prefer to have the toiling ions—the masses of the people—culist the project, and it generously offers to retheir subscriptions in small amounts, proposition, which seems to be made is seriouaness, proves that the editor of the York Times is entitled to the blue 4bbon. If the people of the United States were dist York Times is builtled to the blue abbon. If the people of the United States were disp to go into the pension business, they would tainly not do it in a way to magnify the im tance of an editor and to make the dignithe Presidential office serve as a puff to the terprise of a newspaper, which is really the feet and motive of the editor. Fortunately, not necessary to rebuke the impertisence such a proposition, as the people to whom made have their own way of rebuking inercity refusing to recognize it, and thus ding it the notoriety it covets.

FOREIG Ireland Rapidly C Hot for Mr.

cott. Sufferings of the Encampment of

men.

Alarm of the Tor garding Govern Intention

James Redpath Abou America, Much to uers' Reli

Dulcigno Getting gry in the Mids Trouble

Disastrous Floods ported in Vario of Italy

Imposing Demonstra trian Nationalists Yesterda THE IRIS

IN THE CA LOUGH MASK CAMP, NOV. nnusual stir in the camp la Constabulary brought a men were going to make report turned out to the usual precautions w tries were stationed outskirts of the demesne, issued, and the little army out at the first note of alarr pany was sent to the camp reinforcement, but it seen not the slightest need for a

try is patrolled by Consta

around, while the force is

where, and the slightest ga

stantly be known. A long tr

arrived this afternoon f under the escort of cavali Constabulary. THE ENTIRE'S at Captain Boycott's farm it is impossible to cease wo is half serious, half ridien interesting. It represents remarkable events in the h During the coming week the be only a repetition of the have already described.

THE "BOYCO DUBLIN, Nov. 15.—A med Kockanrose Village, near day, for the purpose of for ing" thirteen landlords, is others, residing in that neigh thousand people were pr loy, a tenant-farmer, was following resolution was ado That we pledge ourselves to

will endeavor to follow the ex-rest of Ireland by the brave m PARNELL. Special Cable.
LONDON, Nov. 15.—Mr. P presented with the freedo Waterford on Sunday next. MR. REDPAT tailed vesterday from America, and the Land L

that it has done a wise th

LONDON, Nov. 15.-The again to-morrow, and the again come up for discu sense and wise generals leaders of the Land ing an attack on the unteer Orangemen who relief of Mr. Boycott, have clearly banished of the necessity of the rep

to the fact that the Cabin deal with but to contend against me united, with an immense i while they have both the to do anything to gain the skillful enough to keep the law. The result of to and the conclusions ther not perhaps be definitly k ment assembles on the 28

Corpus act, and opened the

NO COERCI To the Western Ass LONDON, Nov. 14.-The son to believe that the Mir to use any immediate exc for the preservation of the but intend to defer action of Parliament, which ma in January.

TORY APPREE The St. James Gazette, rial yesterday evening. the Ministry "are driving towards legislation creati stary throughout Ireland view to extending its oper the United Kingdom later means will probably be t land by the State and its peasantry, to be paid for years. Nothing short of ed by the Irish agitators. THE RADICAL MEMBERS

and their supporters will ercion. The Ministry wil icals rather than suffer t up. An attempt may be plan in some disguise; br in its full effect, this is men in the Cabinet are b for. Should the measu House of Commons, or, Commons, be rejected Lords, as it almost certs

would go to their constit cry, for the imagination ily kindled by schemes fo erty from the rich to the know that they would n

THE DEM

hat she is now quite well OPINION.

: If God in His goodampton, Robert Toon hern fools and trait lerly in Abraham's bosom il around again, so much mocratic party. ad.): President Hayes ion of seeing the party

(Dem.): We do not benow making to ascertain New York was fraudulent. by other or weightier ob-t of those justly charges at State to the Democracy sure the responsibility. (Dem.): For the credit ty, we are glad to be able collapse of the "frand" k. That movement never of the National representait he National representa-ic party, but was simply of the local leaders in to a large extent, are re-neock's defeat, to divert their own blunders and

Senator Conkling and oth Republicans, but it is that they are Republicans. When Mr. Conking came he spoke upon a platform ition minority Republican m of Gen. Guffield was ind the first important words speer at President Hayes jarfield, while his reply to Albany Grant Club, just belowed that his support of a perfunctory as an frish These do not seem to be making Mr. Conkling the New York.

HICAGO TRIBUNE, accus-nt." deplores our lack of dismisses our reasons for impeachment of being, like toksniff, "a gushing thing," d guilty; particularly when inations of that wicked old be editor of The Chicado we are not wholly devoid of a fancies; and, considering ically," we should be glad if alidly what the South is te Republican party. Come, stance. Louisnift. Courses.

ing losses.—ED. TRIBUNE.] atch (Dem.): We agree ntch (Dem.): We agree he talk of contesting Gar-silly sensation." If it could us elected by fraud, force, he was, he could not be kept loever has seen one of those in spring sometimes move grouthward knows that a lots the movement of the lee aw does the movement of a g southward knows that a lots the movement of the ice aw does the movement of a swith the force of a major-itry. The people have been point of accepting all its public opinion will utterly of men that shall try to put the wheels of covernment graph: The proposition of graph. The proposition of ratic politicians to attempt of New York, by an appeal appointment of a commisthe alleged Republican too strongly deprecated, ssibility of fairly counting 100 votes, we should have ted of similar commissions anded for other States, bothere the least ground for an be devised. The result n worse confounded," even upervene. No, the Democneraled and vanquished in should now make the most in the future.

(Bourbon Dem.): The of the South, representing and 138 Democratic Electoral ock, insist that neither Barock, insist that neither Baril Committee shall take one
est for the Presidency that
fational Democratic party.
are satisfied that Garfield
will not consent to a course
disgust and uneasiness to
Jaion, and in bringing our
atempt with foreign nations,
ident-elect by the suffrages
e qualified Electors of the
will be manufurated on the
His title is indisputable.

had (Rep.): It depends on hether he claims credit for andman or a fool, when he s for doing so, and an ordi-rindividual is not likely to having exhibited remarkminent Bauer or Muldoon, by the other in a wrestle, suming the graceful attitude ular athlete receiving an e admiration of the public bit or gouged his opponent rown. The audience would hat he had displayed mort manimity in not trying any to Senator Hill thinks the this attitude. It can, if it in the bit of the control and Courter (Dem.)!

racy cannot make a more than to countenance, or than to countenance, or than to countenance, or than to countenance, or the tochange the result of ion as now understood and to everywhere. Such an ateven the tacit approval of the mouths and tie the Republicana, and give the affairs to the Stalwarts for This means Grantism form it in person in 1884. The grace what its enemies crave. In such a matter as this ats and the Northern Democqual terms. The collapse did the election of Garfield the people of any Northern in honest local government.

To the South the vials of red out, because the South plant her foot on phe neck aon and did not do it. Rep.): If the New York

o see the ex-Presidents of isioned for life, it has taken eating its own wishes by fund should be not less million of dollars, which after ex-President a snug we thousand dollars a year, that this amount could be twenty-five prominent its patriotic forethough its patriotic forethough the people—enlisted in merously offers to receive in small amounts. The seems to be made in all that the editor of the New 10 the blue abbon. Even interest of the seems to be made in all that the editor of the New 10 the blue abbon. Even interest were disposed to business, they would certain to make the dignity of a serve as a puff to the enert, which is really the objection. Fortunately, it is the the impertipence of as the people to whom it is not the people to whom it is no way of rebuking it by congulate it, and thus deam. FOREIGN.

Ireland Rapidly Cetting Too Hot for Mr. Boy-

Sufferings of the Unfortunate Encampment of Orangemen.

Alarm of the Tory Press Regarding Governmental Intentions.

James Redpath Aboard Ship for America, Much to the Leagners' Relief.

Dulcigno Getting Very Hungry in the Midst of Her Troubles.

Disastrous Floods of Rain Reported in Various Parts of Italy.

Imposing Demonstration of Austrian Nationalists at Vienna Yesterday.

THE IRISH. IN THE CAMP.

LAUGH MASK CAMP, Nov. 15 .- There was unusual stir in the camp last night when the Constabulary brought a rumor that 1,900 men were going to make an attack. The report turned out to be baseless, but the usual precautions were taken. Senwere stationed along the outskirts of the demesne, pass-words were issued, and the little army prepared to turn out at the first note of alarm. Another company was sent to the camp to-day by way of sement, but it seems that there was not the slightest need for alarm, as the country is patrolled by Constabulary for miles around, while the force is on the alert everywhere, and the slightest gathering would instantly be known. A long train of army stores arrived this afternoon from Claremorris, under the escort of cavalry, infantry, and

Constabulary. THE ENTIRE SCENE at Captain Boycott's farm is so strange that it is impossible to cease wondering at it. It is half serious, half ridiculous, and wholly interesting. It represents one of the most remarkable events in the history of Ireland. During the coming week there will probably be only a repetition of the scenes which I have already described.

THE "BOYCOTT."

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15.—A meeting was held at Kockanrose Village, near Walshtown, today, for the purpose of formally "Boycotting" thirteen landlords, land agents, and others, residing in that neighborhood. Five thousand people were present. James Malloy, a tenant-farmer, was President. The following resolution was adopted:

That we piedge ourselves to "Boycott" these thirteen men, and all who act like them, and will endeavor to follow the example set to the rest of Ireland by the brave men PARNELL.

Special Cable LONDON, Nov. 15.-Mr. Parnell is to be presented with the freedom of the City of Waterford on Sunday next.

MR. REDPATH sailed yesterday from Queenstown for America, and the Land League considers that it has done a wise thing to send him

London, Nov. 15 .- The Cabinet will meet again to-morrow, and the Irish question will again come up for discussion. The good sense and wise generalship shown by the leaders of the Land League in preventing an attack on the force of volunteer Orangemen who went to the relief of Mr. Boycott, near Lough Mask, have clearly banished every pretense of the necessity of the repeal of the Habeas-Corpus act, and opened the eyes of the public to the fact that the Cabinet not only has to

but to contend against men who are closely united, with an immense following, and who while they have both the power and the will to do anything to gain their ends, are yet skillful enough to keep within the limits of the law. The result of to-morrow's session and the conclusions therein arrived at, wil not perhaps be definitly known until Parliament assembles on the 28th of January next.

NO COERCION. To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 14.-The Observer has reason to believe that the Ministry do not intend to use any immediate exceptional measures for the preservation of the peace in Ireland, but intend to defer action until the meeting of Parliament, which may be expected early in January. TORY APPREHENSIONS.

The St. James Gazette, in a leading editorial yesterday evening, expressed fear that the Ministry "are driving or being driven towards legislation creating a peasant propristary throughout Ireland, probably with a view to extending its operation to the rest of the United Kingdom later on. The ultimate leans will probably be the purchase of the land by the State and its distribution to the peasantry, to be paid for in a certain term of years. Nothing short of this will be accepted by the Irish agitators. THE RADICAL MEMBERS OF THE GOVERN-

and their supporters will not consent to coercion. The Ministry will yield to the Radcals rather than suffer the Cabinet to break up. An attempt may be made to clothe the plan in some disguise; but, substantially and in its full effect, this is what the extreme men in the Cabinet are hoping and striving for. Should the measure fail to pass the House of Commons, or, having passed the ons, be rejected by the House of Lords, as it almost certainly would be,

rying out such a scheme. It would be an affair of income to the taxpayer.'

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Ballinrobe says: "The general opinion is that it will be absolutely necessary for Boycott to leave the country, as he will have to be protected if he remains in Ireland."

THE ORANGEMEN. It is reported that great preparations will be made for the departure of the Orangemen from Lough Mask when their task is com-

A CANARD. LONDON, Nov. 14.-The report that a woman had been "carded" for selling food to one of the Orangemen at Lough Mask turns out to be wholly false.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF CASHEL has written from Rome to Gray, Lord-Mayor of Dublin, stating that the Irish Bishops at Rome desire to subscribe for the fund for Parnell's defense.

JOHN DILLON, M. P., addressed 6,000 tenant farmers at Thurles yesterday.

THE ORANGEMEN at Lough Mask have suffered great misery on account of heavy rains, against which their tents are poor protection.

PERSIA.

TWO THOUSAND BODIES. TEHERAN, Nov. 14.-Two thousand bodies are lying unburied in the environs of So Uj THE DEATH OF THE PERSIAN COMMANDER-

IN CHIEF. is confirmed.

London, Nov. 14.-A dispatch from Teheran says: The excitement among the inhabitants of Urumiah against the Christians, especially the American missionaries, for their supposed complicity with the Kurds, is increasing. The Christians, however, have convinced the Persian authorities that the suspicions of complicity are baseless.

·AUSTRIA.

THE BIG "N." VIENNA, Nov. 14.-Four thousand Austro-German constitutionalists met here to-day, and made an imposing demonstration against the federalistic tendency of the Government Resolutions were passed declaring the federalistic tendencies of the Sclavs dangerous to Austrian unity, and calculated to sow discord between the nationalities.

FRANCE.

BAUDRY D'ASSON. PARIS, Nov. 14.-In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Chevreau, Bonapartist, complained that President Gambetta had garded the rules of the House in the Baudry d'Asson affair. Gambetta characterized the action of the expelled Deputy and his friends

SPAIN.

FREE-TRADE MEETING. MADRID, Nov. 14.-At a large free-trade meeting here a demand was made for a reduction of the customs tariffs, with a view to obtaining concessions from other countries.

TURKEY.

DULCIGNO HUNGRY.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—Three thousand inhabitants left Dulcigno owing to a scarcity of food.

ITALY.

London, Nov. 14.—Disastrous floods are reported in various parts of Italy, caused by a deluge of rain.

RUSSIA.

ABAZO. ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.-The appointment of Abazo, to be Minister of Finance, is

THE WEATHER.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—1 a. m.—Indications— For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain or snow, westerly backing to warmer southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather with occasional rain or snow, westerly backing to warmer southerly winds, with falling barom-eter.

eter.

For the Upper Lake region, increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer, possibly followed by winds snifting to colder northwesterly, with rising barometer.

shifting to colder northwesterly, with rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missourt Valleys, increasing cloudiness, with occasional snow or rain, failing barometer, warmer southwesterly winds, followed by winds shifting to northeasterly, with rising barometer.

There will be a display of cautionary signals at Marquette from Nov. 14 until further orders. In the canal region of Ohlo, Indiana, and Illinois, the temperature will remain below the freezing point the greater part of the time until Tuesday. In the remaining regions the temperatures will sink below the freezing point during Sunday and Monday nights.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Houghton, Mackinaw, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section 3, Grand Haven, Section 1, and Chicago. Peterssburg, Va., Nov. 14.—The first snow of the season fell here to-day.

LOCAL OBERBYATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather 6:18a. m. 30.40 23 73 W. 8 Clear. 7a. m. 30.40 23 73 W. 8 Clear. 10:18a. m. 30.39 29 67 N.W. 8 Clear. 2 p. m. 30.31 30 73 N.W. 11 Fair. 9 p. m. 30.23 25 62 W. 5 Clear.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10: 18. p. m.	Wind.	Rn	Within
Albany	43	37	8. W., light		Cl'dy.
Alpena	. 27	18	W., gentle		Clear.
Boise City		30	W., light		Clear.
Breckinridge	23	80	S. W., fresh		Cl'dy.
Buffalo	. 85	29	N., light N. W., fresh		Cl'dy.
Cairo	45	31	N. W., fresh	.02	Fair.
Cheyenne	37	39	N. W., bigh.,	COLUMN 2	Clear.
Chicago		25	W gentle	10000	Clear.
Cincinnati	41	30	N. W., fresh.,		Clear.
Cleveland		27	S. W., fresh.,	.20	Lt.snw
Davenport		25	W - gentle		Clear.
Denver		82	N. W., fresh S. W., fresh W. gentle S., fresh		Cl'dy.
Des Moines		23	W., fresh		Fair.
Detroit		28	N. W., gentle.	1000	Clear.
Dodge City		24	W., fresh N. W., gentle. S. W., gentle.	85.75	Clear.
Dubuque				3300	
Duluth	1	18	8. W., fresh	04	Ltsnw
Erie		81	S. W. gentle	98	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	100000	20	S. W., gentle. S. W., fresh		Cl'dy.
Fort Gibson	45	29	N. light	****	Clear.
Grand Haven		28	N., light S. W., fresh	****	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis		25	W., fresh	****	Clear.
		24	W., gentle		Clear.
Keokuk La Crosse		25	S. W., fresh	****	Cl'dy.
	26	23	Calm		Clear
Leavenworth	41	90	N. W., fresh	****	Clear.
Louisville	26	28 20	W gentle	****	Mair.
Madison	20	21	W., gentle S. W., fresh		Cl'dy.
Marquette	33	40	S., gentle		Cl'dy.
Memphis	27	23	W Frosh	****	Clear.
Milwaukee		37	W., fresh N. W., fresh	****	Cl'dy.
Nashville	43	45	N. frosh	100	Cl'eine
New Orleans		41	N., fresh W., brisk	.00	Fair
North Platte		41	C W mach	*3.00	Fair.
Omaha	23	23	S. W., tresh		Fair.
Oswego	40	34	S. W., fresh N. W., brisk N. W., fresh		CHICAN
Vincent	14	85	N. W. Drisk.	****	Cl'dy.
Pioche	43	34	N. W., Iresh		Clear.
Pittsburg	37	32	N. W., gentle.		Fair.
Port Huron	88	25 30	S.W., fresh	****	Clear.
Rochester	85	903	W., gentle	.01	Cl'dy.
acramento	64				*******
alt Lake City	34	27	Calm		Clear.
andusky	35	30	S. W., fresh		Fair.
an Francisco	58	64	N., gentle		Clear.
hreveport	48	40	Calm		Clear.
pringfield	31	26	W., fresh		Clear.
Louis	31	26	W., fresh N. W., fresh		Clear.
t. Paul	25	20	S., fresh S. W., fresh		Cl'dy.
'oledo	25 38	33	S. W., fresh.		Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	44	44	N., gentle		Fair.
Virginia City	30	27	N., gentle		Clear.
Vinnemucca	36	27	N. E. fresh		Clear.
ankton	26	39	W., brisk	5140	l'dy.
MANUAL COLUMN	100			27.75	ALC: NO PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSONS AND ADDRESS AND A

CANCER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Oconomowoc, Wis., Nov. 14.—Joseph J. Mann, prosperous and well-known farmer, who for a prosperous and well-known farmer, who for five years has suffered indescribable agony of mind and body, died at his residence yesterday morning of cancer. The cancer was on his neck, and had gradually worked itself 'to an artery. The disease seems to have been hereditary, as several of his family or relatives had also died of it. He leaves many well-known relatives and grown children.

THE DEMAGOGS

would go to their constituencies with a good cry, for the imagination of the masses is readily kindled by schemes for transferring property from the rich to the poor man, and they know that they would never be taxed for car-

NEW YORK.

Comments of Henry Ward Beecher on the Great Forgery.

No Probability of the Indictments Being Reached To-Day.

Confidence of the Prosecution that the Whole Plot Will Be Unfolded.

Hackensack Defaulter Now Believed to Have Taken \$240,000.

Total Wreck of the Democratic Party Organization in New York City.

A View of the Senatorial Field-The "Passion Play"-G. W. Runyan.

THE FORGERY.

BEECHER. HIS SERMON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—In the course of his rmon to-day, on the text of "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," Mr. Beecher said:

We cannot afford to put, for four years, a man in the Presidential chair who is not such a man as the Nation shall be proud of. By so much as a good name is a tower of strength to a man and the glory of the Nation over which he presides, by just so much is the iniquity of taking away a man's good name unjust and foul. That there has been a most deliberate conspiracy carried out in all its parts, with foresight, with malign and infamous intent to
DESTROY THE NAME OF GEN. GARFIELD,

I have no more doubt than I have that I stand here, or that the Devil goes to and fro seeking whom he may devour up and down among men. I have watched the progress of it. I have seen the venomous thrusts that have been made at him,—a man I believe as pure as any other man that walks the earth, as conscious, as sensitive to everything that is pure and virtuous, a Chris-tian man, a Christian teacher, a good father and nusband and neighbor, a good man, who whole long life has been the earning of a repu

RANK HIM AMONG THE GOOD MEN OF THE EARTH. I am not speaking of the miserable scribblers that have sought to blacken his name in the transaction of money matters. There is not a man in the whole State of Ohio dying to-day that would not be proud to put his estate into the hands of James A. Garfield, to take care of those whom he loved. The trust is unbounded in him, yet they tried to make him a miserable thief and liar, and to discrown him. They seem

A NOBLE CITIZEN. standing high in the estimation of the whole world, is lawful prey, and that they are to be credited with the skill, with the power and the greatness that know how to disrobe him, and to tarnish his glory, which is the glory of the Nation. But I speak of this last attempt of this deliberate concection of a low and venomous lie, brought forth by forgery and expedited by perjury, and that too by the ministration of the organized members of the great Democratic party. I think, in the whole history of political transactions, there has never disgrace was so black, and on which history will set such a blazing seal, as upon that whole trans-

THE PROSECUTION.

CONFIDENCE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- The counsel for the prosecution are working systematically and diligently. Much of the information they possess will probably not be made public until the approaching trial. They hope, however, before they are through, to unravel the entire story of the forged letter, by whom it was concocted, and the various steps which have since been taken by various persons to endeavor to convince the public, both before and after the election, that it was genuine.

INDICTMENTS.

NONE TO-DAY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune NEW YORK, Nov. 15-4 a. m.-The Grand Jury will reassemble this morning. but it is not likely that any additional indictments will be found to day against the prisoners implicated in the forged Morey letter. Kenward Philp's bail will be renewed. An indictment is not likely to be found against him before Tuesday or Wednesday. That one will be brought in follows as a matter of course after the decision of Judge Davis.

"LINDSEY." HOW HE WAS MANUFACTURED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15-4 a. m.-The Maryland matter is receiving attention. It has now been ascertained conclusively that the National Democratic Committee, or rather the members of the Executive Committee, after the receipt of the telegram from William M. Price, the Democratic Elector of Cumberland, Md., containing what purported to be the affidavit of Robert Lindsey, to the effect that he knew H. L. Morey, and had seen in his possession the letter which it was alleged Gen Garfield had written him, sent "Col." H. H. Hadley down to Cumberland to find Lindsey. It was at intended to send another impecunious Hancock Republican, but Hadley was finally selected. The movements of this messenger of the National Democratic Committee have been pretty thoroughly traced, and some interesting developments are likely to grow out of his actions and those of the confidential messen grer of the newspaper in which the forged

SALMAGUNDI.

HACKENSACK.

BERRY.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Nov. 15-4 a. m.-The complications of the banks wrecked by Cashier John J. Berry, at Hackensack, N. J., grow more intricate. Every new development confirms the original belief that the ruin is complete. It appears that in looking over the books an alteration of figures was discovered involving a loss of \$26,000 to the savings bank which was not made public until late last night, when the Directors of the Bank of Bergen County met. They then resolved to have another warrent issued against the defaulter. This action is said by some to have been also influenced by public opinion, which has shown emphatic disapprobation of the action of Justice Bartholof in fixing bail at so low an amount as \$10,000, the amount involved being \$240,000. Last night three constables patroled the streets about

MR. BERRY'S GROUNDS to prevent any attempt at escape, and this morning a warrant was served upon the pris-oner, with ball fixed at \$25,000, making the total bail \$35,000. Mr Berry was not removed from his house, but the Justice says that, unless bail is furnished Monday morning, he

will be committed to jail. Johnson, the Receiver, said that, so far as he had been able to form an estimate, the loss to the stockholders and depositors of the bank would reach the sum of \$150,000, while, so far as ascertained, the savings institution had been rifled of about \$90,000, making the total loss, according to present information, \$240,000, which, it is thought, will be further in-

> BREAKING UP. THE WRECK ABOUT TO SINK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ENEW YORK, Nov. 15—4 a. m.—Upon one point, at least, the Democrats of this city agree. It is admitted on all sides that the party is in an unhappy condition and badly mixed. The union which was promise when John Kelly and Col. Fellows shook hands in the National Democratic Convention, and said that the past was to be forgotten, has only served to split up the organiza tion into more factions than ever before. It is the opinion of many Democrats, leaders and voters, that the condition of the party is

ALMOST IRREPABABLE.

Men who have been prominent in the different factions are found seeking comfort in some new movement which has for its object a thorough reorganization of the party. These movements are springing up on all sides, and may soon become so numerous as to be bewildering to the average voter. They all have the same general plan of action. First, the members adopt resolutions denouncing John Kelly and attributing the defeat of Hancock to the mismanagement of the Democratic leaders in the local canvas Then they say something in a very general way about fraud and colonization, and often appoint committees to ferret out the New York frauds. Finally, they agree that the Assembly District organizations shall have more power and the central organizations less. They all decide to

AVOID THE NAME OF HALLS. and protest against the right of leaders to dictate to the rank and file. While some per sons think that these active operations will continue, and will result in benefit to the party, others believe that they will eithe cease in a few months, or will divide the party into more factions.

> SENATORS. A VIEW OF THE FIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Times will to morrow print about nine columns of letters from correspondents in ten States of the Union, giving the outlook for the selection of candidates for the United States Senate. This examination into the Senatorial situa tion shows that Republicans will replace Democrats in Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut and New Jersey, with a fighting chance for another Loyalist in Tennessee. The Times says, in summing up the reports:

A careful canvass of ten of the States whose Legislatures will select United States Senators during the approaching winter has been made by correspondents of the Times, with the results by correspondents of the Times, with the results given in the accompanying letters. Of the New England States, Massachusetts, it is said, will reflect her present senior Senator, Henry L. Dawes, while in Connecticut that apostle of Democracy, William W. Eaton, will be retired to make place for a stalwart Republican in the person of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley. New Jersey will also send a Republican to Washington as the successor of Theodore f. Randolph, her present Bourbon member, and ex-Secretary Robeson appears to be ahead in the race.

IN DELAWARE
it is by no means certain Thomas F. Bayard wil be reëlected, though his chances now appear to be best. Ohio and Indiana will both elect Re publicans to supplant Democrats. The choice of the former State will probably fall upon her popular Governor, Charles Foster, while in the atter there are a number of candida which Gen. Ben Harrison appears most likely to succeed. Minnesota will probably re-elect Samuel J. R. McMillan, and Ne-braska Algernon S. Paddock. In Tennessee the Democratic representation in the Legislature is divided, and, if the Republicans prove to have a majority on joint ballot, or even hold the bal-ance of power, there is a good chance that Postance of power, there is a good chance that Post-master-General Maynard will succeed in the Senatorial contest. In Georgia, notwithstanding the flerce war that has been waged against ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, he is likely to be elected

ARREST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, NEW YORK, Nov. 14 .- This evening G. W. Runyan was taken to police headquarters in this city by Detective Ferris. Runyan is accused of embezzling \$28,000 from J. H. McGowan and R. Laidlow, machinists and pump-manufacturers, of No. 134 Second street, Cincinnati, O. The arrest was made on a telegram from the Cincinnati police. The prisoner would not speak about the accusation made against him, and the detective knew nothing of the case beyond the order conveyed in the dispatch.

THE "PASSION PLAY."

NOT WANTED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 15—4 a. m.—New York clergymen are already kicking against the cheme to represent the "Passion Play" at Booth's Theatre. Reporters have talked about the matter with the Rev. Drs. Henry C. Potter, John Hall, Thomas Armitage, J. P. Newman, H. W. Bellows, Edward McGlynn, and the Rev. Robert Collyer, All are strongly opposed to the plan, and they give their reasons for their opposition in a temperate, but impressive and forcible manner. The feeling on the sub-ject in the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian, and Roman Catholic Churches of this city is very severe. and it seems plain that, if the purpose to present the play is carried out, it will be in the face of a strong public sentiment.

ROBERT COLLYER. for instance, was asked what he thought of it, and he replied: "I am dead against it." "Have you nothing more to say than that ?" "What more do you want? Isn't that enough ?"

"The public would like to know your rea-"Well, I think it is a very coarse and evil thing to play such a play in a New York theatre. At the best it is only a chapter out of the dark ages. The thing they have been watching at Ober-Ammergau one could look upon ten years ago with that curious interest that attends all ancient things—as a straggling survivor of the Middle Age mysteries. But I think the exhibition that they gave last summer was a very bad thing, because it became a mere show, which people from all parts of Europe and even of America were flocking to see. So the thing ought now to pass away and never be seen again.

THE VERY LAST PLACE IN THE WORLD for it is a great civilized city like this. Understand me, I am opposed to the production of the 'Passion Play' altogether. I do not think it any worse in a theatre than I would in a hall, or a church, or a store, or out in the woods. Its day is done, and let it cease."

Early last evening the body of an unknown man was found floating in the river at the foot of Harrison street. It was taken to the Morgue

of Harrison street. It was taken to the Morgue by Officer P. Cummings. The deceased was about 30 years of age, five feet eight inches tail, dark hair and mustache, and was clad in a dark coat, gray pantaloons and vest, and checked shirt. There was one silver dollar, one \$5 bill, and a nicket, found in the pockets, but nothing by which the body could be identified. Several persons answering the same general description have been reported missing recently. OCEAN STEAMERS. IMPORTANT DRAINAGE PROJECT.

The best periodical for indies to take me and from which they will receive the gre benefit is Hop Bitters. in the city in consultation with Gen. John G. Fonda, the engineer of the Indian Grove drainage district, just north of this city, report an

important drainage project now on foot on the Missouri side of the river. Some time ago the County Court of Clark County, Missouri, appointed Commissioners to locate a district for reclaiming the low lands on the Mississippi in that county. Investigation has shown that a little additional outlay will reclaim a great portion of the low lands lying also in Lewis County, and application has been made to the Court in that county for a Commission to take the work in charge. The levee will extend from the mouth of the Des Moines River, at Alexadria, southward to a point near Canton. Mo., where the bluffs approach near to the Mississippi,—a distance of twenty-eight to thirty miles in all. This project contemplates the reclamation of a strip of land ranging from one mile to eight miles in width, and the richest in Lewis and Clark Counties, and which, on account of its liability to inundation. has always lain vacant, or been cultivated at great risk, and frequently the loss of all the labor expended.

CASUALTIES.

SMASHUP. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 14.—Yesterday a switchengine on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad ran into a freight train on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad at the crossing south of the city, damaging the en-gine pretty badly and smashing two cars to pieces Fortunately no one was hurt, the engineer get-

ting off in time.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 14.—A fatal accident Union Pacific Road, caused by the parting of a train containing Mormon immigrants. The hyskeman had not time to flag a freight train following, and a collision resulted. One passenger and a brakeman were killed, and several passengers badly wounded.

BURNED TO DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14.—Lizzle Keiley, 4 year old, attending school at the St. Joseph's Conventin this city, was playing near a redhot stove this afternoon. While twirling her handkerchief around it came in contact with the stove and caught fire. The child put the burning hand-kerchief in her pocket, and, in this way, set fire to her dress and clothing. She ran, screaming, out of one apartment and into another. Sister Alicia, seeing her, picked up a blanket and wrapped it around her, quenching the flames, but not until they had burned the little one so bally that she died from the effects of her injuries at 11 o'clock to-night.

THE OLD TALE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—A young man named Charles Alt, while out hunting this morning, accidentally shot himself. He was pulling his gur out of a spring wagon, with the muzzle toward him, when the hammer caught and discharge one barrel of the gun. The whole load lodged i one parrel of the gun. The whole load lodged in Alt's left breast, causing almost instant death. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his un-timely death, and many relatives and friends in this community, where he was very highly es-teemed.

NEARLY ANOTHER CALAMITY. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—While the steamboat Blackbird, of Starin's harbor fleet was coming to this city from Newburg Saturday night with about 150 excursionists, it ran int night with about 150 excursionists, it ran into a rock ten miles above Fort Montgomery and sprung a leak. The Captain beached her, and the men went ashore, made a fire, and bivouacked there for the night. In the morning between 3 and 4 o'clock they were taken on the Drew in small boats and brought to the city. The Blackbird was floated to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14.—The reaction killed William Champion, a boy who had his arm taken off Friday by a belt in the Journal Company's job-room. Until an hour or two before his death he was thought to be getting along well. along well.
Several days ago Mrs. James Mahoney fell into a cellar excavation. Saturday afternoon she began to grow worse, and died last night.

KILLED IN A WELL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna, BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—Daniel Cramie, of Gibson City, Ford County, yesterday was instantly killed at Guthrie, in that county, while

digging a well. A bucket of earth being drawn up from the well broke loose, falling thirty feet and crushing Cramie's head and back so that death came very quickly. STEAMER LOST. POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 14.—The steamer Moni-tor, plying between Peekskill and New York, ran on the rocks near Glenwood last night and will be a total loss. No lives were lost. She was a small freight steamer valued at \$12,000.

CRUSHED. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 14 .- A Herald spe from Massillon states that a 15-year-old boy was killed yesterday in the Grove coal-mine by the

SUICIDE.

CLEVELAND. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 14 .- The former husband of Mme. Somers, a prominent modiste of Cleveland, shot himself through the head this morning on the doorstep of the Madame's man-sion, on Prospect street. The door-bell rang at about 3 o'clock and awakened the inmates of the house, who, on investigation, found the man weltering in his life-blood. Eight years ago the deceased, whose real name is Thomas W. Sum-mers, married the present Mme. Somers, under the assumed name of Thomas Somers, in Ottawa, Can. The couple came to Cleve-iand, where he developed dissipated habits. Two years ago his wife found that Summers was years ago his wife found that Summers was his real name, and that he had another wife and three children in Kent, England. He had married in England under age, so that, according to the English and Canadian laws, Mme. Somers could obtain no divorce, nor could she succeed any better in Cleveland. Finally, about seven months ago, she proved that he was a drunkard, and so gained a release. He then threatened that he would die on her doorstep, and this morning fuililled his vow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND. O., Nov. 14.—A sensation was created here to-day by the suicide of Thomas Somera, a man who formerly moved in the highest circles, but of late years had become dissipated. Last night he passed in one of his periodical sprees, and, a little after 3 o'clock this morning, visited the residence of his divorced wife, Mme. M. Al Somers, a fashionable dressmaker at No. 20 Prospect street, and rang the bell violently. Mme. Somers was awakened and went to the door, and there discovered her former spouse sitting on the steps leaning against one of the piliars of the porch, apparently in a druken stupor. Thinking he had come on one of his regular carousals to annoy her, she immediately locked the door and privately sent word to the Central Police Station. Two officers were dispatched to the house, who, on reaching the door, found Somers sitting just as he had been seen by his wife, with a revolver by his side and an ugly bullet-wound on the right side of his head, from which blood was flowing freely, covering the porch and steps. The news spread rapidly, and, though so early, a crowd collected. The body was removed to an undertaker's. Before proceedings were beaun for divorce the husband and wife lived in style, driving fine horses, frequently visiting Europe, and attracting considerable attention everywhere. The man's dissolute habits in time led to trouble with his spouse, and she discarded him. It is rumored that one of the causes leading to the divorce suit was that the husband had figured in a scandal which was unearthed by his wife. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 14.—Last night Mr William Baars, a bookkeeper in the City Na-tional Bank here, and son of the Cashier of the bank, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart from the lower right side. He through the heart from the lower right side. He went out in the evening, did not return, and when his father went to search for him was found, as suggested in a note left in his room, in the family lot at the cemetery, dead. He was a young man 24 or 25 years old, born here, and of one of the best, oldest, and most respected families. He had been troubled with ill health and melancholy at times for some years, and undoubtedly was insane. A large circle of friends sympathize with the stricken family.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.—George Hyland, for the past six months head-waiter at the Union Depot Hotel, blew his brains out with a revolver about 7 o'clock this evening at his home in West Kan-sas. Hyland had been married about ten months.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.-Arrived, Celtic, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 14.—Arrived, the steam-ship Lord Gough, from Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Arrived, the steam-ship Morgan City, from New York.

"LOOK OUT!"

What John J. Jeffers Said to His Bitter Enemy, Col. Montgomery.

Sudden Death of John J. Jeffers, Who Recked Not His Own Rede.

Circumstances Attending a Bloody and Protracted Foud.

Horse-Thieves in Illinois-An Indianapolis Clothier in Trouble, Etc.

ONE END OF A FEUD. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 14.—An old and bitter feud in Gallia County ended in a murder Saturday. The scene was at the little Village of Cay. The scene was at the little Village of Bladensburg, twelve miles below Gallipolis, on the Ohio River. John J. Jeffers was quietly riding along the road when he met his bitter enemy. Col. James H. M. Montgomery. When within a few paces, Montgomery squatted, and, cocking a carbine, shot Jeffers through the body. The man lived but two hours. In his ante-mortem, statement he ways that sody. The man lived but two hours. In his ante-mortem statement he says that, previous to the fatal shot, he exclaimed, "Look out!" This, is not denied by the murderer. No weapon was found on the deceased. After the shooting Jeffers remained quiet, for fear that his enemy would finish the job with another bullet. Montgomery surrendered.

TWO YEARS AGO JEFFERS OPENED FIRE ON from behind a straw stack, emptying five cartridges from his revolver. He claimed that Montgomery was intimate with his wife. This the wife denied, other facts confirming her story. A defense of insanity was set up by Jeffers attorneys at the trial which followed the former shooting. On the third trial Jeffers was sent to the Ohio Penitentiary, and had been home two mouths when he met his death. Two weeks ago Jeffers had Montgomery arrested for perjury in the above case. He was acquitted, and was on his way to swear out a peace-warrant against Jeffers when he bagged his game. and was on his way to swear out a peace-warrant against Jeffers when he bagged his game.
The murderer has been the scourge of that most
villianous section of the country for years. Two
men have been sent to their ions home by his
ready weapon. He served a term in the Ohio
Legislature, and was the Democratic candidate
for Senator from this district last fall. He is a
prominent and noted bully, mean. vicious, and
very quarrelsome. He served with distinction
in the late war.

in the late war.

\$2,000 SHORT.

Special Bispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAFATETE, Ind., Nov. 14.—Lowis Mosler, Cashier in the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad depot at Lafayette, is \$2,000 short. Mr. Moster has enjoyed the full confidence of the railroad officials, and last month received and turned over to Sumner T. Lingle, the Station Agent, the sum of \$21,000. Last Monday he received \$2,000 and placed it in an envelope which he put in the cash-drawer. Wednesday the revelation was made that the money was non est. Mr. Lingle, the responsible party, who must account to the Company for all funds received, has been making diligent examinations of all books and papers of the Cashier's office, thinking perhaps that some mistake might have been made in footing up the accounts, but up to this forence has not found the money. Mr. Mosier is of the opinion that the money has been stolen from the money-drawer of his desk. He is a young man of good habits and is universally respected by all who know him. Mr. Lingle has implicit confidence in Mr. Mosier's integrity, and at this time attaches no blame to him.

A ST. LOUIS REPORT.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—A report just came to the Central Police Station, from the northern part of the city, that Joseph P. Flannigan, keeper of a saloon at 2621 Broadway, shot and killed one man and mortally wounded another a few minutes before midnight. The names of the dead and wounded are not yet known, and it does not not seem likely that the particulars of the affair can be obtained early enough to telegraph tonight. Flannigan was arrested.

G. H. DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14.—Upon admissions made by G. H. Day, the wholesale clothing sions made by G. H. Day, the wholesale clothing dealer, who made an assignment last night, on examination before Judge Adams, warrants were issued for his arrest on the charge of fraudulently disposing of stock. They were not served, as he is still in custody on Judge Adams' order for examination, which will take several days. The creditors will probably have him takea to New York on a requisition for obtaining goods under faise pretenses. Since July last he admitted having shipped over \$50,000 worth of goods to his brother and various persons at Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Peoria.

HORSE-THIEVES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—James Barnett, living near this city, reported to the police that a prime 3-year-old horse belonging to him had been stolen, valued at \$125. No clew. This makes six that have been stolen in as many week three of which have been recovered. The who number, including a buggy, were valued at \$650.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
PANTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—Sheriff Lyman has information that a bright-bay horse, 6 years old, was stolen from T. Hames, near Piper City, last Friday night. He offers a reward of \$50.

CANADA. Pacific Bailway Boute-Disputed Half-Breed Claims in Manitoba-The Newfoundland Outrages on American Fishermen-Montreal Harbor-Land-Purchasing Near the Base of the

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

QUEBEC, Nov. 14.—Judgment has been given in the Superior Court in the case of the Seamen's act, declaring it illegal, and liberating all the al-

act, declaring it illegal, and liberating all the alleged crimps contined in jail.

Negotiations are in progress between the St. John cattle-shippers and the Dominion line of steamers for a steamship to carry cattle from that port.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Kingston, Nov. 14.—Seventy-nine families have registered their names with the American Consul here since the first of the year, as leaving for the United States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. for the United States.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunz.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—The epizoötic is rapidly spreading in Toronto. Two-thirds of the horses in town are affected. Dr. Smith, of the Veterinary College, has all he can do to attend to the cases.

inary College, has all he can do to attend to the cases.

The Carmelite Fathers of Mt. Elias Monastery, on the Canada side of the Niagara River, propose to commence the erection of a new monastery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicaso Tribune.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Le Canadien censures Maj.—Gen. Luard. It charges him with refusing to accept an official document written in Freuch. It appears he sent it back to have it translated. The Hon. Dr. Schultz, accompanied by a deputation from Manitoba, recently called on the General to pay their respects, and complain of

It is rumored that the Pacific Railway syndicate has decided to adopt the southernmost of the trial-lines run westward from the first 100-mile section west of Winnipeg. The Government was understood to have favored the more northerly route. If the rumor as to the syndicate's intentions be true, the road will pass through Rapid City, and several miles south of Odanah, striking the old main line beyond Fort Ellice. The adoption of this route means that Parliament will be asked to withdraw the charter granted has tession to the railroad which is projected to run almost parallel with the now proposed main line.

The approach of the session, and the threatened legislative action upon the coal-oil question, have had the effect of already reducing the price of coal-oil here by five cents per gallon should no action be taken, the price will be advanced after the close of the session.

There is a considerable number of disputed half-breed claims in St. Agathe Parish, Manitoba; and, for two or three months this past summer, Mr. Laing, a Government official, was engaged on the ground in inquiring into the complicated question. He has presented a report to the Department, recommending the adoption of a certain basis of actitement of the

es from New Foundland an

It should be the business of every one ing a cold to treat it promptly and proper til it is gotten rid of -intelligent exper fortunately presenting a curative in Dr Expectorant, theroughly adapted to peedily all coughs and colds—allay any nflammation of the throat or lungs, and he distressing symptoms of asthma or r

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Public Will Beware of a Fraudu-len: imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresenta-tion. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

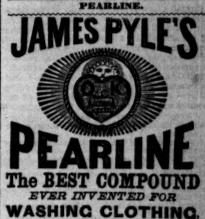
PLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS



EXTRACTS

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, prossed and artificial Resource. ALWAYE CHINGS TREETINE, WITHOUT ANY ADULTRATIONS OR INFIER. Have gained their reputation from their perfect property arteragit and quality. Admitted by all the have them as the most delients, grateful and mainrai flavore for a poddings, creams, etc., ever made. Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,



and everything else, in Hard or Soft Was ter, without danger to fabric or hands Saves Labor, Time, and Soap, amazingly, and is of great value to h Soid by all Grocers—but see that vile Counter-feits are not urged upon you. PEARLINE the name of JAMES PYLE, New York. BUSINESS CARDS.

FIGURES EXCELSIOR SIGN CO., 126 Fifth-av.

HALE'S HONE



The wonderful achievements on success of Hale's Honey of Morehaund and Tar has cause the issue of counterfeits and decept

CAUTION!

HOREHOUND & TAR! The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS. The Honey of the Plant Horehound SCOTHES and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm Abies Balsames CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful serior.

A Cough may be fitly termed the preliminary stage of Consumption, malady of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND a malady of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREAUND AN TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a moment-take this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive great bene-from its soothing properties, when suffering with Croup and Whoofile Cough. PRICES: 50c. and \$1. Large Size Cheapest. C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New Yor)

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

per Knob Mining Company

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

atement of the Financial Condition

OFFICE OF THE "RISING SUN GOLD MINING Company," No. 18 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

STOCKS OUGHT AND SOLD OR CARRIED ON MARGIN.

DAY & FIELD BANKERS AND BROKERS, ers of the New York Stock Exchange, 130 La Salle-st. ALBERT M. DAY. CYRUS W. FIELD, JR. CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

SEXTON'S EXTRAS.

Rumored Scheme to Run Them
Through the County Board.
There is a rumor to the effect that some of the
utgoing members of the County Board, in
mion with some of the hold-overs, intend to
ake an effort to-morrow, or at the following
fonday's session, to rush through Sexton's
laim of \$80,000 for "manages" incurred by
im during the execution of his contract for the
assoury-work of the new Court-House. This
based in part on the allegation that he was
aid in county orders, which he had to seil at a
iscount, and in part on the fact that his work
ras delayed to his loss either by the negligence paid in county orders, which he had to sell at a discount, and in part on the fact that his work was delayed to his loss either by the negligence of other contractors or, of the Board itself. The Committee on Public Buildings and Service has been listening for some time to arguments on this claim, and will probably submit a report to-day. It is reported that those who are in favor of securing the payment of this large sum, the justice of which is greatly doubted, are fearful that they cannot get the votes of two-thirds of the members of the Board. The law provides that no money shall be appropriated or voted by the County Commissioners beyond the sum of \$500, unless such appropriation shall have been authorized by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members elected to the County Board. It is understood that, in order to get around this provision, they have been trying to induce County-Attorney Willett to-give an opinion to the effect that a two-thirds vote is not necessary to the making of an appropriation for the payment of a contractor for services rendered under his contract; and that any claim made and allowed under his contract is a part of the original agreement, and dues not require a two-thirds vote for an appropriation. There is no likelihood, however, that this effort will succeed. The County Attorney is too good a lawyer to commit himself to an opinion favoring any such palpable evasion of the law as is said to be desired of him. Nor has he shown during his term of office that he is in sympathy with those members who are in favor of extravagant or illegal appropriations.

mbers who are in favor of extravagant or gal appropriations.

It is sincerely to be hoped that any such effort that alleged to be contemplated will fall. The nity Board is absolutely Republican. The rensibility of whatever wrongful act it is ity of must necessarily be visited upon Republican party alone. The fact of its itieal unanimity leaves it with no mids among the opposition, and exposes all measures to the harshest criticism. Any eff., therefore, to rush through as large a claim this on the spur of the moment, and when terms of five of its members are about to sire, would be regarded with grave suspicion the community. A claim of \$50,000 is not a ge to be acted upon in a day. It should be crully and maturely considered, and the outng members might rather be glad of an ex-

sing to be acted upon in a day. It should be arefully and maturely considered, and the outoing members might rather be glad of an exnes for getting rid of the responsibility of actacting upon this claim than seek to hurry it along a order that they may record their votes
pon it. It will not do for Mr. Spofford, Mr.
heeler, or any other outgoing member to say
int they ought to settle up all outstanding
aims and other matters before they leave the
oard. Their successors have been elected,
hey come fresh from the people. They come
eee from any entanglements with contractors,
hey come without any shadow of a possibility
bias or leaning. They come prepared to
gislate for the best interests of the county.

of bias or leaning. They come prepared to legislate for the best interests of the county. Some of the members of the Board have been on such friendly terms with contractors that any vote of theirs for extras would be looked on with suspicion,—unjustly, doubtless, but still it would be so regarded. Therefore, it would be the part of wisdom for Mr. Spofford and others to seek to postpone this measure, and let the new members have a chance at it.

If they should succeed in obtaining from any lawyer such an opinion as is referred to above, and should succeed in getting eight votes for the payment of these claims, they must remember that the County Treasurer has something to say about the matter, and that it is his duty to refuse to honor a warrant if illegally drawn. Other County Treasurers have checked illegal expenditures by a firm stand, and the present one, if satisfied of the illegality of the claims for which a warrant was drawn, would refuse to pay it, and would thus leave those who had voted for the improper claim in the attitude of people who have lost their character and not gotten their price.

THE OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—It is a rule of the Home CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—It is a rule of the Home that the inmates must attend all religious services held in the chapel. But the language of the charter is "without regard to sex, race, creed, or nationality, where on suitable conditions they may spend their remaining years in circumstances of comfort and usefulness." Recently a clergyman preached in the chapel. But whenever he looked over the congregation his eyes rested upon a vacant seat. One of the inmates was absent. Her chair was unoccupied, her hymn-book unopened, and her white hairs and wrinkled face not to be seen in their accustomed place.

and wrinkled face not to be seen in their accustomed place.

Two ladies of authority in the management of the Home lost no time in finding the wanderer. They found her in her room,—her home. On the table an open Bible, and through the window the streaming sunshine. All the furniture was her own, and if there is any justice in law she was possessed of a life-lease to the walls around her and the roof above her. But these visitors seemed wholly unmindful of these rights; they even forgot to ring.

"Thave not."
"Then you can go to the Poor-House."
"This is my home, and I shall never leave it."
"You will, and we will compel you to. Will you give your key to the Matron?"
"I don't think I will."
"Are you acting under the advice of a law-ver?"

yer?"
"I am not. I am governed by my conscience

"I am not. I am governed by my conscience and judgment."

And thus the dialog proceeded until the poor nervous old woman was well nigh distracted, and learned to her sorrow that even her own room, which nobody on earth ought to envy her, was no protection against abuse.

Now, the charter says no creed shall be recognized. The very building they occupy was paid for out of the most unsectarian and generous rift that charity ever bestowed—the Chicago Kellef and Aid Fund. Yet, because some old lady would rather read her Bible in her room than hear a certain person preach, she is to be ejected, robbed, and impoverished.

Let the citizens of Chicago then, at the annual election on the third Tuesday of May, elect a new set of Managers.

Sidney Thomas.

La Reine S'Amuse.

The Queen gave a tenants' ball at Balmoral st week on the occasion of the departure of e Grand Duke of Hesse. The Prince and tincess of Wales and their Abergeldie party me over, and Sir Bartle Frere and the parties aying at Glenmuick and at Invercauld were so invited, as were the gillies and servants at timoral, Birkhail, and Abergeldie. The Queen mained in the ball-room for a considerable ne, and took part in more than one Scotch et.

hese reports are in unison with those ap-ring in every part of the country, and it not to be wondered at that they should duce astonishment among the people, the ss, and the profession, and cause another il boom." The Terre Haute Saturday ening Mail thus speaks of the St. Jacobs excitement pervading the country.

BUSINESS.

Review of Last Week's Finances · in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular-Provisions Rather

Wheat and Corn Easier, but Closed Strong at an Advance.

FINANCIAL.

Shipments of currency from the Chicago banks to the country increased perceptibly last week, and large amounts of gold were sent out in default of greenbacks. There was also a better supply of commercial paper. The packers were heavier borrowers, and mercantile customers are borrowing more freely. Discounts have not increased enough to affect rates, which are still 4@5 per cent on call, and 6@7 per cent on time. As bearing on the reported tendency of the New York money market to stringency, it is worth noting that none of the New York banks have applied to Chicago for loans. At this time last year several millions of Chicago capital were loaned in Wall street, and the Chicago banks now could loan two millions for one million last year. Trading in local securities has been less active last week, except at the Chicago Stock Exchange, which has been a scone of unusual animation. Operators in New York Stock Exchange securities have been alarmed by the tactics of the powerful bear party in New York. Business grew steadily less during the week, till Saturday, when it was almost at a standstill. The pressure to which stocks were subjected in New York gradually impaired the confidence of Western operators in the prospects of any further rise for the present.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House: Shipments of currency from the Chicago banks

week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Corresponding week last year... 32.178,322 2,638,479
The financial situation is discussed by the Public in an able article. It thinks the basis of all present confidence in the monetary situation is the movement of specie from Europe. This does not cease, and it does not believe it will run does not cease, and it does not believe it will run short this winter, unless a change in prices should cause an unnatural increase of imports. The London Economist remarks, it is true, that there are large exports from that country to there are large exports from that country to this of articles of luxury and personal use, but neither that journal nor any other appears to take full account of the purchases of American securities on foreign account. If Europe con-tinues to invest its surplus capital largely in American stocks and bonds, while compelled to depend on this country for 180,000,000 bushels of wheat, much other food, and great quantities of cotton and petroleum, neither the Treasury nor the banks will be pinched for want of gold this

winter. Any stringency must in that case be temporary. It is noticed, too, at every tendency to harden rates of interest, that large amounts are offered for loan in New York from the West. MINING NEWS.

	ations we				
Amie	ican Fiag .	81	Hukill	ence	100
Rech	tel	100		ence	
	er			*************	
	Isie				
Bald	Mountain.	19		ef	
	еуе		Little Pitt	sburg	200
Bona	nza Chief .	25		reek	
	eras		Mouse	***********	77
Califo	rnia	195	Mahrchite		160
	olidated Vi			n	
	olite			vada	
Chms	X	45	Silver Nu	gget	0
	olidated 1m			wer	
	nega		Tuncarar		** 1
Kura	ca Consolli	duted 174	Unadilia.		1
Good	shaw	85	Union Cor	solidated.	1
Great	Eastern	40		er	
	China Con Man .	113			

Exchanges.

Green Mountain declared 'its seventeenth monthly dividend of 5 cents per share.

The new mill at the Bassick Mine is now run-

ning.

A Leadville special reports the situation still serious on Fryer Hill, Blasting down the ground in Little Chief still continues, hoping to prevent the fire spreading. President Raymond, of Chrysolite, severely criticises the action of the Little Chief manager in using dynamite in opposition to the advice of the oher managers.

A Virginia, Nev., special reports the water flooding the lower levels of the Crown Point and Belener mines, owing to an accident to the Yellow Jacket pumps Thursday. It will require six weeks to repair the machinery.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding

active suns 1	RECEIPTS.		SHIP	IENTS.
STATE OF THE STATE OF	1880.	1879.	3880.	1879.
Flour, bris	18,301	14,524	12,177	10,962
Wheat, bu	103,738	112,983	111,145	94,982
Corn. bu	221,844	139,964	397,667	92,526
Onts, bu	57,432	32,219	68,217	25,608
Rye, bu	5,721	4,127	8,741	8,413
Barley, bu	26,879	44,398	32,106	22,137
Grass seed, Ibs	271,337	179,038	31,463	54,830
Flax seed, Bs	1,232,680	215,090	181,570	47,300
Broom-corn, Bs	114.000	34,240	92,869	67,552
Cured meats, hs	635,110	376,200	2,441,904	2,039,700
Beef, tcs	122		90	67
Beef, bris	****		810	181
Pork, bris	1	195	912	723
Lard , Bs	40,000	276,700	1,165,339	264,704
Tallow, Bs	45,715	72,025	139,300	28,700
Butter, bs	317,220	248,945	215,979	162,030
Dressed hogs, No	8	8	******	*******
Live hogs, No	43,701	22,296	2,068	2,657
Cattle, No	4,190	1.860	2,056	1,463
Sheep, No	1,430	277	204	204
Hides, bs	1 299,687	267,899	224,576	95,900
Highwines, bris	6	50		
Wool, 18	91,780	202,580	207,639	564,285
Potatoes, bu	19,790	9,645	2,381	70
Coal, tons	8,232	18,663	2,684	1,751
Hay, tons	254	41	10	50
Lumber, m	4,323	5,475	3,064	2,460
Shingles, m	300	1.720	250	1,219
Salt hele	000	39 901	22 (1)19	0.001

Rail freights were quoted steady at 40c for provisions and 50c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55%c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58%c for do to Glasgow, 73%c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 74%c for do to Antwerp.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 384,000 bu. The corresponding hipments were 270,000 bu.
The following was the movement of produce reported from New York Saturday: Receipts— Tour, 19,428 bris; wheat, 211,674 bu; corn, 219,882

bu; oats, 61,320 bu; corn-meal, 2,100 pkgs; rye, 30,326 bu; barley, 50,500 bu; malt, 3,200 bu; pork, 195 bris; beef, 2,131 bris; cut meats, 1,355 pkgs; lard, 1,205 tes; whisky, 1,089 bris. Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 42,000 wheat, 105,000 bu; corn, 272,000 bu; rye.

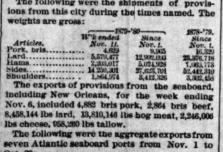
The following table exhibits the number of ears of wheat inspected into store so far this

	1880. cars			1877. cars	
No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 Rejected Unmerchantable	3,008 1,018 415 40	37 2,826 1,561 223 61	2.821 1,517 788 25	793 1,872 184 76 8	101 1,943 650 355 57
Total cars	4 404	4 200	5 40K	9 001	9 300

wheat, and of the 5,198 cars inspected in 1878, 814

cars were winter wheat.

The following were the shipments of provis-



market. The demand of are pretty full and stead very confident feeling as skim goods especially are Full cream, September a Full cream, August..... ent official figures of the French

The Paris Debats gives the following estimate of the French wheat crop consumption, as made by M. Berghe, an eminent French grain mer-Depart-Hectares Average Act'l prod-ments, soun. Hectolitres, Electolitres, 16, 88, 887 10, 379, 175 20, 504, 378 12, 224, 889 17, 981, 529 15, 875, 384 170, 255 56, 870, 894 522, 720 Total......87 7,015,353 102,546,608 Bushels. In American measure 17,388,438 291,027,543 264,962,733 The disposition of the wheat crop

The net imports of wheat and flour into France for August and September, 1880, were equal to 14,032,969 bu American measure, against 12,100,840 bu for the corresponding time in 1879, being an increase of 1,962,320 bu in 1880 over 1879. Purkish prunes. Raisins, layers, old...... Do, new.... Raisins, London layers, old. Do, new
Raisins, Valencia, new
Raisins, Valencia, new
Raisins, toose Muscatel, old.
Do, new
Zante currants, old
Do, new
Citron. over 1879. HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregularly weak, but within narrower limits than heretofore. The local hog market was easier, while foreign advices showed little change. But packers reported that the shipping demand for meats has fallen off nearly to zero, and that about 50,000 bris of new pork have been added to

COPPEE.

inseed, raw....

Bankoll. 52
Straits . 52
Turpentine. 58
Miner's oil . 586 60
Naphtha, deodorized, 51 gravity. 586 60
Naphtha, deodorized, 51 gravity. 15
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees. 15
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees. 15
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees. 15
Gasoline, 62 degrees. 15
Gasoline 57
Gegrees. 15
Gasoline 58
Gegrees. 15
Gasoline 58
Gegrees. 16
FOULTRY AND GAME—Dressed popitry seemed to be preferred, and sold at 8.20 for chickens and 18612c Grg turkeys. Livé chickens were plenty and slowat 763 fee per lb, and turkeys at 9610c. Geese were 85.0 (95.30 per doz, and ducks \$2.0062.50. Pulirie chickens were \$4.00 per doz, and quali \$1.25 per doz. Cholce saddies of venison were quoted at 10c per lb.
POUTATOES—Were firm under a good demand, with larger offerings. Fine stock continues scarce, and choice peachblows are salable at 50550c on track. Fair lots at 46648c. Early rose range from \$5642c, and other varieties at 35640c. Peachblows in fine condition are wanted for shipment. The receipts of potatoes were larger.
SEEDS—Timothy was firmer, being in better demand, and the offerings were not large. Sales were reported at \$2.062.35 (Fluxesed sold at \$1.30 to shippers, who took the bulk of the offerings. Clover was quiet at \$2.564.00 for medium, and mammoth sold at \$4.80.
\$ALT—Was in demand and steady. Following are the quotations:

LIVE STOCK.

.. 823 .. 563 .. 1,906 .. 1,982 .. 2,056

.. 7,330

Hogs, 35,876 45,796 46,986 48,831 48,701 36,500

11,972

and dealers are received to the control of the cont

demand for meats has failen of nearly to zero, and that about 50,000 bris of new pork have been added to our stocks during the week because packers have found no market for other articles. This induced heavy selling of pork, but when the market touched \$13.50 for January it brought out numerous orders which had been held here to buy at that figure. A reaction ensued, but did not carry prices up much. Lard was moderately active, and quoted weak, though it did not decline so much as pork, being moderately well held. Meats were dull and lower, but a few shipping orders were filled. The packing of this city since Oct. 31 is reported at 34.00 head by Cowles & Dunkley, while Howard & Co. make it 38,000, against 253,000 to date a year ago, and 388,658 to do in 1618. The latter figures appear to be larger than warranted by a comparison of receipts with shipments.

MESS PORK—Declined 10c early, reacted 15c, fell back 15c, and closed about 5c below the latest prices of Friday, at \$12,15612, 19 seller November, \$12,156212, 17 seller November, \$12,15

at \$12,006.12.25; 10,500 bris seller January at \$13.674,613.835, Total, 14,100 bris.

Total, 14,100 bris.

LARD—Declined 24,665 per 100 lbs, and closed tame at \$8,056,8075, spot. \$8,024,68.05 seller November, \$8,074,68,10 seller January, and \$8,174,668.20 seller February, Sales were reported of 2,300 tcs spot. at \$8,056,125; A25 tcs seller November at \$8,024,638,15; 100 tcs seller February at \$8,074,68,125; and 2,400 tcs seller January at \$8,074,68,125; and 2,400 tcs seller February at \$8,074,68,125; and 2,400 tcs seller February at \$8,174,68

Short Shoul- L. & S. Short ribs. ders. clears. clears. \$7.00 \$4.45 \$6.85 \$7.65 7.20 4.65 7.06 7.25 6.90 4.30 6.90 7.00 6.70 4.15 6.65 6.85 6.70 4.10 6.70 6.90

Short ribs, seller January, closed at \$6.706.6.2%. Long clears quoted at \$6.70 close and \$6.90 boxed; Cumberlands, 7674c boxed; long cut hams, 7568c; sweetpickled hams quoted at \$8.4084c for 16281s wereare; green hams, same average, 55466c.

Bacon quoted at 5546554c for shoulders, 75468c for short ribs, 8684c for short clears, 102104c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5654c and yellow at 46444c.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$7.0067.25 for mess, \$6.008.25 for extra mess, and \$15.36816.0 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 2466c for gity and \$6656c for country, with sale of 500 bris on private terms.

BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was rather more active, though generally quoted dull. A couple of lots were taken for export, and there were several other orders on the market which were limited below the views of holders. Sales were reported of 225 brls and 350 sacks winters, partly at \$4.056, 25; brls and 2.50 sacks double spring extras, chiefly at \$4.056, 25; and 350 brls srye flour at \$4.0564.5. Total, equal to 2.650 brls. Export flours were quoted at \$4.2564.75 for good to choice; and rye flour at \$4.506.50.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were in good demand and steady. Sales were 13 cars bran at \$11.002[1.75; 8 cars middlings at \$11.75(8).500; 2 cars feed at \$16.50; and 1 car coarse corn-meal at \$15.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and irregular, but ranged higher. The market declined \$6c, advanced 156, and closed at \$6c above the latest prices of Friday. The foreign markets were reported 1d per cental to 6d per quarter lower. New York was weak, and our receipts were larger, with an apparent increase of about \$75,000 but in our stocks during the week. The result was a heavy feeling here, with large offers to sell by local holders, and they were reinforced later by selling orders from outside. The wheat was all taken, however, and buyers continued to take hold after the rush of selling was over. Then it we su-

of about 475,000 bu in our stocks during the week. The result was a heavy feeling here, with large offers to sell by local holders, and they were reinforced later by selling orders from outside. The wheat was all taken, however, and buyers continued to take hold after the rush of selling was over. Then it was rumored that a local syndicate, backed by Eastern talent, had been formed to control the market, with the strengthening fase. There was a fair demand for car-lots of No. 2, closing at \$1,035, with round lots at \$1,05 Seller December oppend at \$1,054, solid at \$1,056, and advanced irregularly to \$1,05, closing at \$1,055, solid at \$1,056, and advanced irregularly to \$1,05, closing at \$1,056, solid at \$1,056, and advanced irregularly to \$1,05, closing at \$1,056, solid at \$1,056, and advanced irregularly to \$1,05, closing at \$1,056, solid at \$1,056, and advanced irregularly to \$1,05, closing at \$1,056, solid at \$1,056, and advanced irregularly to \$1,05, closing at \$1,056, solid at \$1,056, and advanced irregularly to \$1,05, closing at \$1,056, solid at \$1,056, and advanced irregularly to \$1,05, closing at \$1,056, solid at \$1,056, and advanced irregularly to \$1,050, and \$1,050,

GENERAL MARKETS.

pect some improvement in prices of common and medium grades. There was not much life in Satur-iay's market. The supply was unusually large for the ast day of the week, and buyers held off for a de-line. The general feeling was week, and the average of prices was rather lower than for Friday. We give the following as the closing

Texans.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls and scalawag steers.

HOGS—Notwithstanding the exceptionally heavy receipts, the average of prices was but little, if any, receipts, the average of prices was but little, if any, below that for the previous week, though at the close a difference of % lbc in heavy grades is apparent. In comparison with the previous week an increase in the supply of 88,600 is noted while as compared with the corresponding week of last year there is an increase of 188,800. The character of the demand may be inferred from the fact that up to the close of Friday about everything had been taken as fast as received, nearly all by local packers. All but about 14,600 were taken by that interest, which was at the rate of about 40,000 hogs por day. And yet mone of the houses have been run to their full capacity. The quality of the hogs has continued to improve. Those marketed during the past week were decidedly the best of the season thus far, and gave very general satisfaction. Prices opened 56,100 of from the closing quotations of the week before, but the decline was recovered on Thesday. There was no further, important change until Saturday, when the market eased of 6,600 or heavy grades, closing weak at \$4,65,45 for common to best light, and at \$4,45,45 for poor to choice heavy. At the decline most of the hogs were taken. One year ace light sold at \$4,55,62,75, and heavy grades at \$5,50,63,75, and fifterence of more than \$1,00 per 100 bs.

SHEEP—Prices have averaged a shade higher than for the week before, the supply being less. The local trade, as heretofore, were the almost exclusive buyers, only 30 thead being shipped. The market closed firm at \$3,00,63,75 per 100 bs for poor to medium qualities, and at \$4,00,43,30 for good to choice.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY.

Snecial Dispatch to The Unicaso Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports: Receipts, 1,262; shipments, 370; market good: native shippers, 81.566.455; native stockers and feeders, 81.5068.59; native cows, 21.002, 120; grass Texas, 81.4062.75; half-breeds, 21.408.33.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,313; shipments, 130; active at Friday's prices; choice, 84.566.59; light shipping and mixed packing, 84.866.440.

ST. LOUIS ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

A. Nov. 13.—CATTLE—Nothing doing for want of supply; receipts, 300; shipments, 600.

SHEEP—Very scarce, and unchanged; receipts, 100; shipments, none.

H098—Better: Yerkers and Baltimores, \$4.5094.00; inxed packing, \$4.5044.50; burchers' to fancy, \$4.6024.80; receipts, 4,100 head; shipments, 1,500 head.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI., O., Nov. 13.—H098—Firm; common, \$1.504.30; light, \$4.5044.50; paking, \$4.4044.00; butchers', \$4.604.40; receipts, 4,600; shipments, 17,600; slaughtered since Nov. 1, 45.56; same time last year, 42,740.

The cargo market was quiet and little better than nominal. There is a moderate demand for lumber at the old prices, but no one seems will ing to pay more, and receivers are counting on small receipts unless freights weaken. Shingles and lath were steady.

Following are the quotations: Green piece stuff. Green common inch......

n stuff, 20@30 ft...

BY TELEGRAPH.

hingles, standard and choice, hingles, extra.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Dull; Western extras, \$4.25; Minnesota extras, clear medium, \$5.20; good, \$5.50; choice, \$5.75; straight, \$6.12546-6.75; Ohio, fair, \$6.75; good, \$6.00; St. Louis, fancy, \$6.50; Minnesota patent process, \$7.567.53; Ohio patents, \$7.00. Rye flour steady; \$5.37146-5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active; rejected, on track, \$1.1054; No. 2 red, November, \$1.1054 bid, \$1.1054 saked; December, \$1.174 bid, \$1.1854 asked; January, \$1.294; bid, \$1.204 asked. Corn quiet; Western mixed on track, \$95460; sail mixed, November, \$7540 bid, \$346 asked; December, \$65 bid, \$565, asked; January, \$554, bid, \$566 asked. Onta quiet and unchanged.

PHOVISIONS—Steady. Beef—Mess, \$12.00. Mess pork, \$15.256 16.50. Hams—Smoked, 1021054c; pickled, \$265c. Lard—Frime steam, \$7.55 kettle, \$85744800.

HUTTER—Firm, with fair demand for choice; reambery, extra, \$2650c. Legale; to know york state and Bradford County, Pa., extra, \$2650c. Edgale; de soud to choice, \$2650c. New york state and Bradford County, Pa., extra, \$2650c. Edgale; de soud to choice, \$16520c. PHILADELPHIA.

RGGS—Firm at 250230.
CHEESE—Choice in better demand; creamery, 12
@Bo; fair to good, illelying
FermoteUM—Noglected at 12c.
WHISKY—Firm; \$1.11.
KECZIPTS—Fibur, 4,500 bris; wheat, 40,000 bu; corr
20,000 bu; cats, 17,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.
SMIPMENTS—Nour. NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, I.a., Nov. 13.—FLOUR-Active and firm; supertine, 83.25@3.75; XX, \$4.50@4.75; XXX, \$5.00@5.25; high grades, 85.40@6.25. GRAIN-Corn in good demand at 57@60c. Oats easier at 45c.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm at \$2.50.

HAY—In good demand at full prices; \$23.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at \$14.50. Lard firmer; tierce, \$8.23;69.12½; keg, \$9.75. Bulk meats—Dull

tierce, \$8.62360.125; keg, \$9.75. Bulk meats—Dull and lower; shoulders, 55;c; clear rib, \$5;c; clear, \$5,6. Bacon dull; shoulders, 55,665;c; clear rib, \$5;685;c; clear, \$5;685;

ST. LOUIS.

341%c December; 41%c January; 42c February; 43% May. Oats dull at 31%c31c cash; 31c bid November

313(c bid December. Rye steady at 85c. Barley unchanged.
LEAD—Quiet at 45c.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.09.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull at \$14.00 Dry salt meat unchanged. Bacon lower, at \$5.50(8).20(8).80. Lard quiet at 8c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; burley, 31,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 0,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKER, NOV. 18.—FLOUR.—Firm.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 hard, \$1.09; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.074; No. 2 do, hard, \$1.07; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.094; November, \$1.094; December, \$1.084; January, \$1.084; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$50; No. 4 do, \$30. uary. \$1.034: No. 3 Milwaukee, Sic; No. 4 do, Sic. Corn stronger; No. 2 at 320. Cats steady and firm; No. 2 at 320. Cats steady and firm; No. 2 at 320. Cats steady and firm; No. 1 at 874c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 spring, 76c. PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, \$12.25; old, \$13.50; new. \$13.75 January. Lard—Prime steam, \$8.15 cash and November; \$8.10 January. Hogs—Firm at \$4.4064.50. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brils; wheat, \$9,000 bu; oats, \$6,000 bu;

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 12,000 bu. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—COTTON—Quiet at 1014c. FLOUR—Strong and higher; family, \$4.35@5.20; fancy, \$5.50@6.25. GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 amber, \$1.07: No. 2 red,

GRAIN—Wheat easier: No. 2 amber, \$1.07: No. 2 red, \$1.08. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed, 47c; new ear, \$2c. Oats quiet but tirm: No. 2 mixed, \$3c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2 at \$2c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 fall, \$25,660cck, quiet at \$13.50. Lard in good demand at \$4.0000 1256. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, \$4.125,600. Sheon quiet but steady; \$6.0356. Whitsky —Active and firm at \$1.07.

BUTTER—Unchanged. BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. IL.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, (2568)4c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 45645; No. 2 white, 4564444c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 41643c. Rye, \$1.00. \$1.00.
BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.
EGGS—Western fresh, 25,634c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 bris and 2,500 ancks; corn
25,000 bu; wheat, 56,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,100 bris; corn, 65,000 bu. PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 13.—GRAIN—Corn easier: high-mixed, 41641/4c; mixed, 4046405/4c; sales new high-mixed for December at 35/4c. Oats stendy; No. 2 white, 356435/4c. Rye firm; No. 2, 36645/4c. white, 3083036. Rys min; No. 2, 3083036. Highwines—Unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,375 bu; corn, 38,575 bu; cats, 19,760 bu; rye, 2,28 bu; barley, 1,500 bu. Sairwann's—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; cats, 8,750 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, none.

TOLEDO. TOLEDO, O., Nov. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat easier: No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.05; amber do, \$1.054; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, \$1.055; December, \$1.075; January, \$1.045; Pebruary, \$1.1145; No. 3 red Wabash, \$1.05; rejected, \$20. Corn easier; high mixed new, \$60; No. 2 whot. \$256; new, 4556; December, \$530; No. 2 white, \$556; new, 4556; damaged, 460; new 456

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—GRAIN—The Price Ourrent reports: Wheat—Receipts, 14,900 bu: shipments, 21,605 bu: firmer; No. 3 cash, 55/4c; November, 58/4c; No. 2, cash, 55/4c; November, 58/4c; No. 1, cash, 90c; November, 90/4c. Corn—Receipts, 1,208 bu; shipments, 8,636 bu; unsettled No. 2 cash, 19/4c; November, 58/4c.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—FLOUR—Firm.
GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white, \$1.034@1.034; November, \$1.034@1.034; December, \$1.034@1.034; January, \$1.034; Pebruary, \$1.08; No. 2 white, \$1.01 asked; No. 1 red, \$1.06; receipts, \$4.00 bu; shipments, \$6.00 bu. OSWEGO, Nov. 13.-GRAIN-Wheat firmer. Cor.

PETROLEUM. PITTSBURG, Nov. 13.—PETROLEUM—Weak and heavy; crude United certificates, 83% bid; refined, 12c, Philadelphia delivory.
CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—PETROLEUM—Firm; Standard white, 110 test, 113%.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—COTTON—In fair demand: middling, 10%; low mildling, 10c; good ordinary, 9/c: net receipts, 13,818 bales; gross, 16,985; exports to Great Britain, 150; France, 8,538; Continent, 8,668; sales, 8,800; stock, 189,190.

TURPENTINE.

CATARRH CURE.

Swallowing Poison.

Swallowing and inhaling the noxious impuremented by Catarrh, poison not alone the nasgans, but the stomach and lungs. No merely immedy, like douches and insoluble snuffs, can sibly reach or cradicate the virulent sporule Catarrh. This fact explains the wonderful reflected by Dr. Well De Meyer's new inoculis treatment. The elements used by him are absorbed to the constitutional as well as local antidocertain to cure Catarrh, as vaccine yirus is to yent Small-Pox. Its unprecedented sale with ledited testimonials from many thousands who, a the fact that Wel Be Meyer's Catarch Cure is the most important model discovery since vaccination. Meyer C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn, writes: "One package produced a radical care." "It states of the produced a radical care decoring for nearly 40 years." "It seed me a few decoring for nearly 40 years." "It seed me a few decoring for nearly 40 years." "It seed me a few decoring for nearly 40 years." "It seed me a few decoring the produced with catarch as I was should use it." "Mary A. Ranker, 484 N. Clark-st., Md.: "Everybody troubled with Catarch as I was should use it." "Mary A. Ranker, 484 N. Clark-st., Chicaxo, Ili.: "For six years I did not breath through my nostrils until I used Wel De Meyer's Catarrh Cure." "Mrs. M. E. Sheney, 322 Sarah-st., St. Louis, Mo.: "It gave me instant relief." F. J. Crank, Atlantte Hotel, Chicago: "It restored me to my ministerial labors." Rev. Geo. A. Ries, Cobbleakili, N. Y.: "It relieved me of a great Polypus, "W. 14. Truesdell, M. D., Elgin, Ill.: &c., &c., &c., &c., Dr. Wel De Moyer's "Treatise" is mailed free. His "Cure" it delivered to any address by D. R. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at \$1.50 complete.



An agreeable substitute for pills and drastic cathartics.

FOR THE CURE OF

CONSTIPATION

AND ALL DISORDERS ARISING FROM AN OB-STRUCTED STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

in the mouth, or eat like fruit or a confection.

Physicians and the Faculty prescribe and indorse it.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only. Avoid imi-tations. Ask your druggist for Descrip-tive Pamphlet, or address the proprietor,

J. E. HETHERINGTON, 36 Park Place, New York.



CURES
Lame Back

AND STOPS A COUGH

when nothing else will.

A single one is worth more
than half a dozen ordinary

Plasters, Liniments, or Cough Remedies. PAPILLON.

Cures Salt Rheum. Cures Eczema. Cures Scald Head. Cures Pimples, Cures Hives. Cures Catarrh. Cures Chafing or Infants VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents,

OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York -- London -- Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, fills; second-class cubin, fill; steerage, £30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & Ca., 2 Bowling Green, N. V. The steerage rate by the North German Lleyd from Bremen to Chicago is £41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are

H. CLAUSSEN US & CO., 2 South Clark S. General Agenta.
J. W. ESCHENBURG, RM Fifth-av., Local A, ents.

STATE LINE
Toglassow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. Pirst Cabin, ill
1085, shoording to secommodation. Second Cabin,



RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals 87, Jacob Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Language SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IT

MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO.

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

We will pay to a charitable institution it in one of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented july \$1578. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER.

SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

MEDICAL. THE MILD CURES

HOWER CURES

HO ME OP A THIO SY E CIPICS.

Proved from ample experience an entire success.

Simple, Frompt, Efficient, and Kelinable, thy, are the only medicines adapted to popular use.

List principal Nos.

1. Revers, Cures, Influence of the control of the co

One Lozenge is the usual dose, to be taken at bed-time; dissolve slowly Gout and Rheumatism

Sold by Druggists generally. A descriptive pain-phlet sent by the agents, E. POUGERA & CO., S North William-st., N. Y. DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS
are a specific for Exhausted Vitality, Physical Debity, etc. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of
Furis, and by the medical celebrities of the world.
Prefared after the formula of the celebrated Dr. He
cord, containing no phosphorus or canthades, ma
are purely a vegetable, surar-conted pills.

I have been recommending Dr. Ricord's Restorative
in my pragitice to hundreds of patients for Sexual Debility, and never heard of a single failure.

Dr. Ldebig, the great German chemist, writes: "Dr.
Ricord's Restorative is organic, rot a laboratory compound." Dr. Raspail writes: "In deblity of the sexual
organs it never fails to cure."

Price: boxes of fifty, 81.50; boxes of 100, 33. Sentper
mail in sealed box on receipt of price. For sale by
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 34 Lake-50. DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS

CHOCOLATE. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



Dorchester, Mass. Proposals for Construction of Quarters. Proposals for Construction of Quarters
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERNASTER.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.
S. A. TENNEST OF TEXAS.
Sealed proposals, triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until be occeed, moon, on the with day of December, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the construction of stora quarters on the military reservation at San Antonia. Texas, according to plans and specifications which will be furnished to bidders, and which mast accompany each bid, including the furnishing of all material abor, and other service required in the construction and completion of the buildings. The buildings proposed are of four classes:

Ist. QUARTERS—One building for general office commanding. commanding.
2d. QUARTERS—Nine buildings for field officers.
2d. QUARTERS—Ten buildings for Captains 2d. QUARTERS—Nine buildings for field officers.
2d. QUARTERS—Ten buildings for company officers.
4th. BARRACKS—One building for company.
Contracts, however, can be awarded at present only to the extent of the appropriation available, vist. Fig. 10.

Fig. 1

The Government reserves the right to repectary all proposals.

Blank proposals, with instructions for bidders, form of contract, and plans and specifications, will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Quartermaster at Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, and Newport Burracks, Kennicky.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked. "Proposals for Quarters at San Antonio, Texas." addressed to the undersigned. B. C. CARM, Quartermaster United States Army. MISCELLANEOUS.

DISPENSARY, DR. LUCAS, Chartered by the State of Illinois for the special, Scientific, and speedy cure of private, nervous chroste, and uninary diseases. Consultation free Hours, a.m. to 3, and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundaya, b) to 12 a.m. unif.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN. 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on a chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kesa a the only physician in the city who warrants curs to pay. OVER-SUN

Judge Noah Davis' gery Tact

As Expressed in His Testimony in the Case.

Mr. Abe Hewitt Comes : Dose—What Mars

Earl Beaconsfield's New man Is Not Going o List at Pro AN APPALLIN

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Th
Justice Noah Davis was to
jon to-day in the case of
charged with criminal libel
drew a crowd of spectators Supreme Court, in w ook his place on the ben eats provided for the ger occupied, and the chairs v served for members of privileged persons were press was largely represen spectators standing close the inclosure already menti The prisoner occupied ounsel. Counsel for Jose ear by. The prosecution Assistant District-Atto Stoughton, George Bliss, as oort. Elihu Root, Joel B. distant District-Attorney Ro he other persons present. During the delivery of the

During the delivery of the was very quiet, the audit close attention to every we was manifested by smiles sages portraying the utter tempts to show that such pe Morey ever had an existence a slight rustle as many of turned to look at one an comments of the Court on pection with the case. THE OPINIO

such as might reasonably breach of the peace, they w CLEARLY LI breach of the pence, they will and the venom of libel is only ous because the forger has mouth of the party intended there were no precedent, the elastic enough to cover and rewrong. In any view of the gut the accused in this case the forgery of the letter is of because, first, if the accused is either and caused it to be publishes acts constitute a libel fo be held to trial; or, secondly, the letter, and cause it to be publishes acts constitute a libel fo be held to trial; or, secondly, the letter, and cause it to be he wrote and furnished to article entitled "Lying and which, with the knowledge had denounced the letter as asserts its genuiness, and Garfield to be a "liar" for ha he must be held to answer us that in fact the letter is gen Garfield is, therefore, a liar in and also show that he wrote article calling him a liar, "and justifiable ends." It is as man in public newspapers a limber of the calling him a liar, and reviews the evidence, a Colating all the facts, whi risl part contradicted or brought to discern with almost that the Highest Degree.

brought to discern with almo
THE HIGHEST DEGREE
that evidence can attain to
which the Morey letter is as
ecived was never mailed, fits
ecived through the Post-Office
was mailed that once in W
day later than the 15th of
when the steel stamp was in
ceived in New York and stam
department on the 12th or 2
month, as those are the only
figure "2" can be the termit
was sent to the station and d
son to whom it was addresse
yond all doubt, was not "H. L
case no erasure would have
this envelope has, since its
in New York, been taken and
son bent on a criminal p
therefrom the name of the
was originally addressed
every date of the month
electry show when it was in
ceived, for the purpose of p
ter antedated to a day prior
of Gen. Garfield, and on whi
have been in Washington; a
wrote or caused to be writ
dress, "H. L. Morey, Lynn,
pose of deceiving the publis
to whom it might be delive
that the letter it should incle
letter of J. A. Garfield. In
supposed, that the envelope
of much scrutiny. The
great subject of his though
probably presumed, has
pose, would fall unheeded
waste-basket.
All the facts above enu
diose so clearly the charac
bear with no less force up
the letter a forgery? It is
that they can be true and it
but they are reinforced by
remove from my mind the i
There was no such pe
Goodall, of Lynn, Mass.,"
which secompanied the l
Hart purports to have been
most clearly that no such pe THE HIGHEST DEGREE

Mr. Hewitt's connection the transactions that have to say the least, of the character. According to that, when he (Hart) recording to the character. According to the character and his suspicions. He if genuine, as a weapon on hands of Gardiel's politica astusted to publish it up which he and his editorial subsection took the letter bemoreate National Comm He there saw Mr. Hewit Randall, and several other them the papers, and said, idld not want to publish to forgery, but if genuine he other paper to get a publication. He says it all the persons named made the closest and most and stern pronounced the Mr. Hewitt's cor

spent fully half an hour then pronodinced the dignature, to be in HE HANDWRITING CO

ISTS AND DEALERS IN LER & CO.. Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

\$100 Reward. stable institution \$100 in case that can be retained by be retained by the retain with the PARKER HESENSE TRUSS, patented July BUTMAN & PARKER & 58 State-st. Chicago, III. steptoe. has had 29 years' exception to the part of the part o the best in use.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS. CURES THREYS ECIPICS.

le's Remedies

Rheumatism ents, E. FOUGERA & CO., 30

S RESTORATIVE PILLS iausted Vitality. Phasical Debity the Academy of Medicine of adical celebrities of the world. State of the college of the coll o cure." . \$1.50; boxes of 100, \$3. Sentper receipt of price. For sale by PhUMMER & CO., 54 Lake-st DOOLATE.

MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. •GERMAN

WEET CHOCOLATE. The most popular sweet the colste in the market. It is natritious and palatable; particular favorite with hildren, and a most excelent article for family use. The genuins is stamped forman, Dorchester, Mass Beware of imitations. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO. GPOSALS.

mstruction of Quarter CHIEF QUARTERIASTER.

CHIEF QUARTERIASTER.

CASTAMENTO FIENAS.

NONNEST FERAS.

I triplicate, subject to the usual

or they will be opened in the
for the construction of stone
ary reservation at San Antonio,
lans and specifications which wiles, and which must necompany
the furnishing of all material,
see required in the construction
as buildings. The buildings pro
see: nses: One building for general offices ine buildings for field officers.

one buildings for Captains on the building for company.

The whole work, not exceeding the appropriation available, vis. the whole work, not exceeding the law limits the total expending the law limits the total expending the law limits the total expending to the law limits the total expending to the law limits the total expending to the law limits the law limits the law limits to the oxidation of the price of which they will consider the law limits the law line law limits the law l

th instructions for bidders, forms and specifications, will be fursion to this office, or to the intense. Illinois, St. Louis, Misarracks, Kentucky. Illinois, St. Louis, Misarracks, Kentucky. Illinois office of the processes should be marked ters at San Antonio, Texas, and lersigned. B. C. CARIN, termaster United States Army. ELLANEOUS.

DR. LUCAS, South Clark-at. tate of Illinois for the "special, cure" of private, nervous chros-es. Consultation free. Hours, m. Sundays, is to 12 a. m. only.

DR. KEAN, Glark-st., Chicago. or by mail, free of charge, on all special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is a the city who warrants cures of Judge Noah Davis' Scathing Denunciation of Partisan Forgery Tactics,

OVER-SUNDAY.

As Espressed in His Review of the Testimony in the Philp Case.

Mr. Abe Hewitt Comes In for a Red Hot What Marshall Jewell Says.

Farl Beaconsfield's New Novel-Gen. Sherman Is Not Going on the Retired List at Present

AN APPALLING CRIME. NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The fact that Chief-Noah Davis was to deliver his opinday in the case of Kenward Philp with criminal libel on Gen. Garfield, new a crowd of spectators this morning to the supreme Court, in which the decision was to be announced. Before the Judge took his place on the bench, nearly all the reats provided for the general public were occupied, and the chairs within the railing reserved for members of the Bar and other

rivileged persons were also filled. The ess was largely represented, and rows of ectators standing close together fringed a inclosure already mentioned. prisoner occupied a seat near his Counsel for Joseph Hart was also hear by. The prosecution was represented a Assistant District-Attorney Bell, E. W. ghton, George Bliss, and John I. Daven-Elihu Root, Joel B. Erhardt, and As-

ant District-Attorney Rollins were among he other persons present.

During the delivery of the opinion the room vas very quiet, the auditors listening with was very quiet, the auditors listening with close attention to every word. Amusement was manifested by smiles during some passages portraying the utter failure of the attempts to show that such person as Henry L. Morey ever had an existence, and there was a slight rustle as many of the spectators turned to look at one another during the comments of the Court on Mr. Hewitt's conscious with the case.

THE OPINION.
Following is the opinion:

Following is the opinion:

In this State the liberty of speech and of press are declared, protected, and to some extent restricted by the Constitution of the State, and in certain specified cases by statute. Under these provisions, during the political canvass, every person has a right to speak, write, and publish his sentiments and opinions, and to discuss the character, fitness, qualifications, habits, opinions, defects, merits, or lack of them, of any candidate for office in such form and manner as to him shall seem proper, subject in law only to responsibility for an abuse of that right. For such discussions the law sets up no standard of morality, taste, humanity, or decency, but layer those matters wholly to the censorship or MORAL SENSE OF THE PEOPLE,

MORAL SENSE OF THE PEOPLE, except that when such writings or publications are ibelous in their character, and are not privileged, the publisher must be able, on criminal presecution, to show to the jury not only that they are true, but that they were published with good motives and for justifiable ends. But these provisions will be searched in vain to find any right to publish as genuine any false or forged letter or instrument purporting to be the act of another, although he be a candidate for office. In such case neither the forger nor the publisher of the forgery is writing or publishing "his sentiments" or opinions within the protection of the Constitution, or discussing any question within the range of his lawful rights and privileges. He is, both avowedly and in fact, putting forth to the community as true the writing and act of another, and, if the publication is injurious within the law of libel, he is bound in such case to know its truth, or to take the consequences of its faisity. In respect to the forger, and of the publisher with the knowledge of the forgery, there is simply a casus omissus in the law of felony which the consciences of all decent people must recognize, and legislation should hasten to supply. Unhappily, under the present condition of the law, such an act cannot be reached except as criminal libel, but I think it cannot be doubted that if the contents of such forged letter be such as to expose the alleged writer to censure or injury, or public harted, contempt, or ridioule, or such as might reasonably provoke him to a breach of the peace, they will be

ci.e.Arl.y Libelous,
and the venom of libel is only the more poisonous because the forger has put it into the mouth of the party intended to be injured. If there were no precedent, the common law is elastic enough to cover and redress such public wrong. In any view of the guilt or innocence of the accused in this case the question of the forgery of the letter is of vital importance, because, first, if the accused actually wrott the letter and caused it to be published as genuine, those acts constitute a libel fer which he could be held to trial; or, secondly, if he did not write the letter, and cause it to be published, yet as he wrote and furnished to the newspaper the article entitled "Lying and Sticking to It," in which, with the knowledge that Gen. Garfield had denounced the letter as a forgery, he reasserts its genuiness, and declares Gen. Garfield to be a "liar" for having denounced it, he must be held to answer unless he has shown that in fact the letter is genuine and that Gen. Garfield is, therefore, a liar in having denied it; and also show that he wrote and published the article calling him a liar, "with good motives and justifiable ends." It is settled that to call a man in public newspapers a liar is libelous.

The Judge here recites facts of the cases and reviews the evidence, and says:

Collating all the facts, which are in no material part contradicted or impugned, we are brought to discern with almost

THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF CERTAINTY CLEARLY LIBELOUS,

containing at the tack, which are in material part contradicted or impugned, we are brought to discern with almost

THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF CERTAINTY

that evidence can attain that the envelope in which the Morey letter is said to have been received was never mailed, framped, sent, and received through the Post-Office but once: that it was mailed that once in Washington on some day later than the 15th of February, 1880, and when the steel stamp was in use: that it was revived in New York and stamped in the receiving department on the 12th or 22d day of the same month, as those are the only dates of which the faure "2" can be the terminal number: that it was sent to the station and delivered to the person to whom it was addressed, whose name, beyond all doubt, was not "H. L. Morey," for in that this envelope has, since its receipt and delivery in New York, been taken and used by some person bent on a crimmal purpose, who erased therefrom the name of the person to whom it was originally addressed and delivered, and every date of the month and day that would idearly show when it was in fact mailed and received, for the purpose of putting into it a letter antedated to a day prior to the nomination of Gen. Garfield, and on which he was known to have been in Washington; and that such person wrote or caused to be written thereon the address, "H. L. Morey, Lynn, Mass.," for the purpose of deceiving the publisher of the newspaper to whom it might be delivered into the belief that the letter it should inclose was the genuine letter of J. A. Garfield. Doubtless it was not supposed that the envelope would be the subject of much scrutiny. The letter itself was the great subject of his thoughts, and the envelope, would fall unheeded into the publisher's was e-basket.

All the facts above enumerated, which discise so clearly the charter of this envelope.

pose, would fall unheeded into the publisher's waste-basket.

All the facts above enumerated, which disciose so clearly the character of this envelope, bear with no less force upon the question. Is the letter a forgery? It is next to impossible that they can be true and the letter be genuine; but they are reinforced by other facts which remove from my mind the last shadow of doubt. There was no such person as "John W. Goodall, of Lynn., Mass.," by whom the letter which accompanied the Morey letter to Mr. Hart purports to have been written. It is proved most clearly that no such person as H. L. Morey, as being the person to whom the letter purports to be addressed, ever existed. The experts on hoth sides agree that the Morey letter, both in body and signature, was written by the same hand, some of them declaring there can be no doubt about it. An examination of the letter itself seews this fact to every person who is free from chiquity of vision or perversion of judgment.

HEWITT.

Mr. Hewitt's connection with this letter, and the transactions that have grown out of it are, to say the least, of the most extraordinary character. According to the testimony of Mr. Hart, when he (Hart) received the letter, the tary singular manner in which it reached him aroused his suspicions. He saw its importance, it senuine, as a weapon of deadly power in the lands of Gardield's political foes. He was not as a superior of deadly power in the lands of Gardield's political foes. He was not as a superior of deadly power in the lands of Gardield's political foes. He was not as a superior of deadly power in the lands of Gardield's political foes. He was not as a superior took the letter and envelope to the Democratic National Committee for inspection. He there saw Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Barrum, Mr. Randali, and several others. Mr. Hart showed them the lapers, and said, in substance, that he did not want to publish the letter if it was a forgery, but if genuine he did, and wanted no other paper to get ahead of him in its publication. He says it was examined by all the Dersons Damed, but Mr. Hewitt made the closest and most careful examination, and spent fully half an hour in its examination, and then pronounced the letter, both the body and streature, to be in

distribution of the letter, both the body like Handwriting of the Garrield.

with the letter to his office. But his mind was not fully satisfied, and so, late in the evening, he sought and found Mr. Hewitt again, and was again assured. Hewitt had examined a large number of Gon. Garfield's letters, and said the Morey letter was genuine, and this was cliniched by impressing Mr. Hart's mind with the idea that he would have made it out a forgery if he could. It is not very surprising that Mr. Hart, with the usual anxiety of newspaper publishers to be ahead of their neighbors, should have published the letter without further inquiry, but it is astounding that a man of known sugacity, of great experience in business and in public affairs, and who is supposed to have a decent respect for truth and justice, and who speaks as an expert in reading and writing, with all the suspicious circumstances that attended the recontion of the letter; with the envelope and its crasures before him; with the city Post-Office and station stamps on its back; with the letter marked "Personal and Confidential," and addressed to some person whom he certainly did not know; with that letter before him, the contents of which, if true, would be greatly injurious, and, if false, would do a wrong to his intimate friends as base and wicked as an assassin's stab, should have thought if just to press and cause its publication without first removing all doubt as to its character.

However much the equitable division may leave for others, upon Mr. Hewitt must rest

However much the equitable division may leave for others, upon Mr. Hewitt must rest THE LARGER SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY of the first publication of the base and shameful forgery, and his subsequent relation to the forgery does not lift a single shadow, from his conduct. He was a member of the National Committee. He doubtless knew the extent and purposes for which it was taken and used by that Committee, and that it went forth to the country with the sanction of his indorsement. He knew beyond question that it met speedily with an indignant denial of Gen. Garfield, who denounced the letter as "a base and stupid forgery and its sentiments as brutal."

Under our statutes the utterer of a forged instrument, with knowledge of its falsity, is placed in the same rank of criminality with the forger. Had the subject of forgery in this case been instruments purporting to be obligations of Gen. Garfield, and he had publicly declared them to be forgeries, who could thereafter send them forth and circulate them throughout the Commonwealth with his represention of genuineness, without incurring the penalties of the law? The difference is purely statutory, and in a moral forum wholly vanishes.

My mind has reached the clear conviction that the so-called Morey letter, in body, signature, and all its parts, is not in the handwriting of Gen. Garfield, but is.

ALTOGETHER A FORGERY

perpetrated by some person or body of persons for the purpose of deceiving the people and defrauding them and Gen. Garheld of their votes. The evidence bearing upon Philp's guilt or innocence of forzery is voluminous, and would demand eareful analysis. Taken in connection with other evidence in the case, it tends to establish a conspiracy to accomplish a National crime. The conspiracy points to men in other quarters, and of far higher positions, of whom he may have been the accomplice or only the dupe and tool. It is better, therefore, that the question of the actual guilt of forgery be left to the consideration of a jury, before whom additional, and perhaps more decisive, evidence may be brought. ALTOGETHER A FORGERY tional, and pernaps more decisive.

It must be the wish of all honorable minds that this case will lead not only to the discovery and exposure of the guilty, but to the enactment of laws which will prevent or severely punish offenders of this character. Whoever may be guilty in this case, right-thinking men everywhere must look upon the act as

wholly at war with the safety and sanctity of popular government. Fortunately, no committee, and no body of men, hold in their hands the conscience of the people, and no party fealty is strong enough to interpret the sentence of condemnation which honest men of all parties must pronounce upon such guilt. The men most criminal in this case may not be reached by the hand of justice, but they will find no party willing to bear and share with them the just measure of infamy and scorn that awaits them. If they have failed in their guilty purpose, so they will fail in securing the approval even of them for whose success they have done the guilty work. It will be small consolation to know that they have gained by this A FEW USELESS ELECTORAL VOTES,

A FEW USELESS ELECTORAL VOTES, incited an infuriated mob to the murder of a few unoffending human beings, and caused a few of their own agents to suffer for perjuries and misdemenous. misdemeanors.

The defendant is held to answer upon the charge of oriminal libel and must be committed or give bail for his appearance to answer any indictment that may be found against him

The Court said the ball could remain as already fixed, \$5,000, and the present bondsmen would be accepted. At the suggestion of Mr. Brook, the Court consented to adjourn the preparation of a new bond until Monday

FORMING DEMOCRATS. A MOVEMENT FOR THE PUBLIFICATION OF THE PARTY IN THE METROPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The young men of the Democratic party here, or at least that section of the party which is disgusted with the course of Tammany and Irving Halls, which has so long been the curse of New York City, are apparently determined to kick up a stir even if they achieve no success. They are now agitating the propriety and the necessity of organizing an entirely new party, the success of which shall depend upon disaffection in the now rival factions, and whose membership they hope will sooner or later represent the best elements of the two halls. There was a meeting to-day for the purpose of perfecting an organization, and, as was to be expected, a long discussion ensued as to the causes that had led to

THE LATE DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT. It was shown that if it were true that there was colonization of Republican voters, as charged by Tammany and Irving Halls, they neglected to perform one of the duties which a serious regard for the interest of the Democratic Electoral ticket required at their hands in preventing the success of a fraud of such a character, and, therefore, there was a necessity for a new organization that would better guard the rights of the people. "There was abundant evidence," said one of the speakers, "that negligence and indifference on the part of both the halls that lay claim to the proprietorship of the Democracy in this city was the main cause of the defeat. If, on the other hand," the same speaker continued, "there was no colonization, there must have been trading of the Electoral ticket to save the local ticket, and the readiness with which the charge of trading is believed by large bodies of the Democrats is an additional proof that both Tammany Hall and Irving Hall charged by Tammany and Irving Halls, they

HAVE NOT THE CONFIDENCE OF THE DEMO-HAVE NOT THE CONFIDENCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS
of the City of New York. We have considered the resolution which suggests that this association shall take the initial steps to organize and enroll the Democratic voters of the City of New York and become the nucleus for a full and complete representation." So the meeting adopted resolutions at some length, and the measure may be considered on the high way to a realization. The program marked out may be summarized as follows: "Boss" and "machine" government in all political organizations can be effectually counteracted and in time destroyed only by keeping the source fions can be effectually counteracted and in time destroyed only by keeping the source of the organization pure; in allowing an unfettered expression of the popular will to act upon the central body, and by securing through the instrumentality of the law a preventive against a falsification of each expression of popular will by making frauds and intimidation at primary meetings a felony. In other words, the organization is going to labor to bring about a reform in primary elections, and hopes to so encroach upon the old-time organizations as to materially weaken their strength and wrest the power from such men as Kelly.

rom such men as Kelly.

TAFFY.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. Nov. 13.—A meeting of prominent Democrats was held to-night to take action in the alieged frauds at the recent election. It was resolved to appoint committees as follows: On frauds and coercion, to receive and act upon information in regard to frauds and coercion perpetrated in this city by Republicans, the Committee to investigate not more than twelve election districts in order to thoroughly prepare a case for consideration by Congress, and that they include in the investigation the persecution of colored Democrats by colored Republicans; a committee on Federal intimidation to investigate the doings of Davenport and his men; and a committee on the prevention of frauds in future.

MARSHALL JEWELL.

HE PROMISES STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE MOREY FOR-GERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—Marshall Jewell was here to-day looking after a big tannery he owns. Being interviewed on the Morey letter he said. "You need not be astonished spent fully half an hour in its examination, then pronounced the letter, both the body stanting, to be in its HANDWRITING OF GEN. GARFIELD.

The HANDWRITING OF GEN. GARFIELD.

The HANDWRITING OF GEN. GARFIELD.

The prosecution of all the parties concerned will be conducted to the letter in each of the lette

end, and the National Committee will furnish all possible aid. I hope every Democrat who had anything to do with concocting or publishing that infamous forgery will be in the Fenitentiary before we get through with the:n. I won't mention names, but you can guess who they are." Concerning the fraud cry raised by Democrats in New York, he said it was only to divert attention from themselves. He refused to discuss campaign matters further. His stay here will be several days.

GREAT BRITAIN. BEACONSPIELD'S NEW NOVEL.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Beaconsfield's new novel "Endymiou" will be published towards the end of this month. It has been generally reported and believed that Mr. Gladstone was to figure largely in its pages, and possibly to be mentioned in an uncomplimentary fashion as mentioned in an uncomplimentary fashion as Prof. Goldwin Smith was in "Lothair," but there is the very best authority for saying that this is not the case. There will, however, be

this is not the case. There will, however, be several pungent sketches of well-known men and women of the day. The Longmans have paid the immense sum of £10,000 for the manuscript. No such price was ever heard of before for a novel, and Lord Beaconstield is so much pleased with this liberal treatment that he has promised the same enterprising firm a novel to succeed "Endyment," for which he has been offered similar terms. The interest of the literary, of the social, and of the political world is concentrated on this new book, and the first edition will be of not less than 20,000 copies.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

GRN. SHERMAN HAS NO INTENTION OF RETIRING.

Speciac Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Gen. Sherman has informed friends that he has no present pur-pose of seeking a place on the retired list. He has not yet reached the legal age for retirement. THERE IS GREAT SATISFACTION HERE

among Republicans over the charge of Judge Davis in the Morey case. The interest is great-est in the severe criticism of Hewitt contained in the opinion. Private dispatches from New York say that the investigation will proceed York say that the investigation will proceed with unabated vigor, and that several arrests may be expected very shortly. Attention has been recalled here to-day to the fact that in the course of the Potter inquiry there was evidence which pointed to Barnum as one of the manipulators of the forged Sherman letter.

WAS IT A SNUB?

There is considerable talk here over the announcement that neither the Admiral nor the Vice-Admiral of the Navy was invited to attend the late naval review.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Mary A. White filed a bill Saturday asking for divorce from George H. White on the ground

of impotency.

Mary Johnson asked for a divorce from Henry Johnson on account of his desertion. Judge Barnum Saturday granted a divorce to Mary A. Osgood from William K. Osgood on the ground of descrition, and to Mary L. Heather from Washington Heather for cruelty.

UNITED STATES COURTS. W. A. Porter, successor in trust of Charles Macalester, filed a bill Saturday against Honora Adiam to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,380 on Lot 15, Block 17, in the Capal Trustees' Subdivision of S. E. 14 of Sec. 17, 39, 14. of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

The Eclipse Wind-Mill Company filed a bill against Samuel W. and Henry L. May to restrain them from using a patent for an improvement in wind-mills, originally granted to L. H. Wheeler Sept. 10, 1867.

Discharges from bankruptoy were issued Saturday to Jeannette Zuckerman, Ormas G. Smith, Christian Sohns, and Robert Scharfenberg.

STATE COURTS. The Town of Lake filed a petition Saturday to condemn land for opening Emerald street from Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh street. Grenville M. Dodge sued Otto H. Matz for

Kantzler & Hargis brought suit for \$2,00 against George A. Chambers.

Martha M. Kemster commenced a suit in trespass against Chester Dickinson, Frederick Peters, L. D. Lopwell, Edward Mossler, and Rogers, alias "Shorty," claiming \$5,000 damages. ares.
Frederick G. Gaeckel filed a petition for mandamus to compel the Schiller Grove, No. 4, United States Ancient Order of Druids, to re-

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions APPELLATE COURT-67, 68, 70, 72, 73. No case on hearing.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call

3,084, 3,244, 3,248, 3,252, 3,258, 3,200, 3,272, 3,274. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—140, 142, 144, 145, 14694. No. 139, Stevens v. First Christian Church, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Set case 27494. Brant v. Gallup, and calendar Nos. 5 to 19, inclusive. No. 123, Scammon v. Commercial Union Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Term Nos. 1,134, 1,144, 1,155, 1,156, 1,158, 1,183, 1,188, 1,195, 1,196, 1,198, 1,209, 1,217, 1,218, 1,224, and 1,232, and set case No. 923.

CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 458, 478, 544, 545, and 548.

JUDGMENTS. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLOD-GETT—Fifth National Bank v. Ebenezer and Thomas W. Holmes, \$12,792,21. CIRCUIT COURT-JUDGE ROGERS-Charles Kern, use of Isaac P. Evans, and others v. Page, Sprague & Smith and Agnos R. Smith, \$1,880.16.

JUDGE MORAN—Bernard Steel et al. v. Frederick Speer, \$255.47.—Cornelius Sullivan v. J. A. Williams, alias Jennie E. Coolbaugh, McKinnon, and Hogan, \$450.

HOW THE SOUTH IS KEPT SOLID.

Negroes Deprived of Their Votes, Intimidated and Beaten in South Carolina.
Washington, Nov. 11.—The following extracts from a private letter received here from a gen-tieman residing in the Town of Aiken, S. C., will give an idea of the manner in which the Demo-crats carried Aiken and other counties in that

give an idea of the manner in which the Democrats carried Aiken and other counties in that State:

"The Democrats, mostly mounted, were in town early, but were preceded by a large number of colored men, who were waiting for the poil to open. The Democratic Board of Managers controlled the poil and blockaded it by the erection of a board fence 20 feet in length in front of the window opposit which the ballotbox stood, the passage between the fence and window being only about two feet wide, The voters were required to press into the narrow passage thus formed in order to deposit their ballots. There was not sufficient room for two lines to form, and, as a white man will not stand in the same line with negroes, a systematic crowding and pushing was started and maintained by the whites, the purpose being to provike a collision. Nearly all the whites voted before the blacks were allowed to approach the poll, and as each black man reached the window to deposit his ballot he was asked a number of irrelevant questions, merely for the purpose of consuming time, and when all the questions were satisfactorily answered the voter was informed that he must get a white man to identify him before his vote could be accepted. In this way the day was consumed, and when the time came for closing the poll hundreds of black men were turned away without having been given an opportunity to deposit their votes. During the day five colored men were stabbed in the back while quietly standing in line awaiting their turn to vote. The Democrats had drawn up directly opposit the poll a large cannon, and the therat was frequently made that if the colored people raised any disturbance they would be swept from the street. In this town (Alken) there were 1,101 votes cast, of which fill were given to the Democrats and 385 to the Republicans. This is the first time the Democrats have received a majority for the Democratic ticket is 3,433, a number far linexcess of their bona-fide vote. At many politing-places in the county there were not republica

Carolina Democrats."

Mothers with sickly, freeful, nursing children will cure the child and benefit themselves by taking Hop Bitters daily.

Save yourselves coughs! Hale's Honey of Horebound and Tar prevents bronchitis and consumerion.

sumption.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

MARINE NEWS

Heavy Weather and Snow-Storm on This Lake Yesterday.

The Lumber-Laden Steam-Barge Granite State Waterlogged.

Tug Ben Drake and Schooner Ottawa

Damaged by Fire. Several Vessels Reported to Be in Trouble at Milwaukee, Etc.

THE DISASTER RECORD. DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The tug Ben Drake got into a bad scrape at Escanaba last Thursday evening. She was en-gaged in dredging a channel to the stranded schooner Evening Star, and had placed herself alongside of the vessel when the fact suddenly dawned upon the Captain that the shifting sand had made a prisoner of the tug. In the effort to dredge the tug back to deep water the flues of her boiler became clogged to such an extent that steam could not be maintained. Then the back-head was removed with the intention of clean-ing out the flues. An ignition of the soot re-suited, setting fire to the woodwork. Before the

combined tug and vessel crews to save both from being converted into ashes. OTHER DISASTERS. The schooner Mary Collins arrived here yes-

blaze could be suppressed the house of the tug was destroyed. It required the exertions of the

The schooner Mary Collins arrived here yesterday minus her bowsprit and jibboom, the result of a collision outside.

The steam-barge Fayette sustained damage to her cabin by collision on this lake, and is being repaired at Milwaukee.

The schooner Anna P. Grover had her foresail split on Lake Erie during one of the recent gales.

split on Lake Erie during one of the recent gales.

Capt. White, of the schooner Jennie White, and Capt. King, of the schooner Kate Kelly, report having seen, on Tuesday at noon, a fore-and-aft schooner sunk between the Old Hen and Chickens reefs, near East Sister, Lake Erie. The rail was just above the water. Her sails were loose, her boat gone, and no one was about or near her. The canvas of the schooner St. Andrew was badly damaged on Lake Ontario last week.

In recent heavy weather on Lake Erie the barge Clyde lost her anchor and jibs, and her foresail was split.

On Thursday last the steamer Armenia sunk at Campbell's wharf, Belleville, Ont.

The schooner Lem Ellsworth arrived at Buffalo Friday morning with her small boat stove in.

in.

At an early hour Friday morning the schooner Goshawk, in tow of one of Maytham's tugs, ran into the schooner William Shupe, lying at the Light-House Pier, Buffalo. The wind was blowing very hard at the time, and the collision is attributed to this fact. The Goshawk lost her foretopmast, jibboom, and bowsprit, and the Shupe her jibboom and bowsprit, besides having her rudder broken by being Jammed against the pier.

DISASTERS AT MILWAUKEE. DISASTERS AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—At 2 o'clock this morning the wind veered from west to north northwest, and by daylight a heavy sea was running up the lake with a freezing temperature. A number of vessels bound down from Chicago sought shelter here in an iced condition, among them the schooners George M. Caše, J. Maria Scott, H. C. Richards, A. Boody, Delaware, Belle Mitchell, Reed Case, and Zach Chandler. The Richards' rudder stock is broken, and a diver will to-day remove the band to enable the rudder to be unshipped for repairs.

The schooner Reed Case broke her fore gaff, and the schooner William Aldrich is minus her

mainsail.

The schooners Orphan Boy, Clara Parker, and L. W. Perry are at anchor outside, and the following, in addition to those mentioned, were towed inside: Duncan City, Potomac, Mitton, Success, E. R. Blake, J. B. Prime, Vermont, and White Che. White Oak.
The propeller Depere, which started for Grand
Haven in the morning, came back during the capt. Peterson, of the schooner David Stewart, had a gash cut over his right eyebrow on Saturday by a blow from the handle of the centreboard winch, and a sailor on the schooner George M. Case sustained a severe scalp wound by a fall outside to-day.

It snowed heavily outside last night, and the deck hands of vessels arriving here are covered with it.

deck hands of vessels that the steam-barge Chauncey Hurbut, with it.

The steam-barge Chauncey Hurbut, with barge J. H. Rutter, passed by here this evening.

Arrived from below—Steam-barge C. J. Kershaw and schooner George Sherman.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Nov. 14.—The schooner Oitawa, lumber loaded, Capt. Smith, belonging to Wyman & Buswell, lumbermen, started for Chicago late Saturday night. She sighted a waterlogged steam-barge, name unknown, some distance out, and, the sea making rapidly, Capt. DAMAGED BY FIRE. distance out, and, the sea making rapidly, Capt. Smith concluded to return. While she was in the trough of the sea, coming about, the lamp in her cabin upset and set her on fire. A hole was cut in her deck, and with great difficulty the fire was extinguished. Damage, \$300. STEAM-BARGE GRANITE STATE WATERLOGGED. STEAM-BARGE GRANITE STATE WATERLOGGED.

The wateriogged steam-barge seen by the schooner Ottawa this morning was the Granite State, Capt. C. W. Sigourney, owned by parties in Chicago. She was picked up and towed in this evening by the tug Lizzle Frank, and now lies on the bottom in twelve feet of water a short distance up the river.

ARRIVED LEAKING.

ARRIVED LEAKING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribunt.
CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—The schooner J. E. Gilmore came here leaking badly yesterday, and to-day stripped for the season.

to-day stripped for the season.

OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OSWEGO, Nov. 14.—The Canadian schooner
Eric Stewart, which left Toronto Wednesday
with the schooner Snow Bird, and was in company with the latter until dark Thursday, has
not reported, and grave fears for her safety are
expressed. Both were lumber-laden.

The Snow Bird is still on the beach here, as is
also the Wood Duck, and the Cortez to-day is
going to nieces at Woodville. To-day a vessel is
reported at anchor off Stony Point. This may
be the Eric Stewart.

The NEW DOMINION. THE NEW DOMINION.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PORT STANLEY, Nov. 14.—The schooner New Dominion, of Port Rowan, that went ashore at Tryconnell Dock on Wednesday last, was got off the beach on Saturday evening, and salied to this place, where she now lies sunk in about seven feet of water. The vessel is leaking badly, and is pretty well shaken. She will have to go on dry-dock for repairs.

HOME GATHERINGS.

DOCK NOTES.

The Miller Brothers have built a temporary house on the tug Sweepstakes. The broken smoke-stack and pipes have also been repaired, so that the tug can continue in service until the close of navigation. She was ready to leave for Peshtigo with a tow of barges last night. The schooner Helvetia is credited with a remarkable run from St. Clair River to Escanaba. but the exact time is not at hand.
On Saturday evening the tug American Eagle towed the schooner Lincoln Dall from South Chicago to a point off Hyde Park, when the vessel was left to shift for herself.

The propeller Fayorite expects to make three trips more, and the tug Bismarck two trips more, between Chicago and Menominee.

Vessels arriving here report a snow-fall of two feet at the lower end of the lake on Thursday and Friday. The west shore is white with snow as far north as Two Rivers Point.

Yesterday, because of a strong northwest wind, the schooner Reindeer came to anchor outside, and the schooner Barbarian, bound to Ogdensburg with corn, returned to the harbor.

Saturday a gang of 'iongshoremen discharged 600,000 feet of lumber from the schooner San Diego in Illinois Central C Slip.

In addition to receiving a thorough rebuild the schooner Charley Hibbard is to be lengthened twenty feet.

The scow Radical is to be hauled out near the Black Hawk Distillery, on the North Branch, for a thorough rebuild.

The schooner B. Parsons remained at anchor under Plum Island from Monday evening until Friday morning. She had eleven vessels for company.

Too wet in heavy weather seems to be the feet at the lower end of the lake on Thursday

company.

Too wet in heavy weather seems to be the verdict against the steam-barge Minnesota.

An ore dock at Point St. Ignace is a feature of the near future. NOTES FROM ABROAD.

GLEANINGS.

It will cost \$3,000 to repair the Canadian schooner Norway, which recently waterlogged and lost her entire crew on Lake Ontario. Capt. Jenkins, of the schooner Fiat, reported that the buoy on the shoal off the Galloup Light has drifted to the northeast about half a mile.

the barges Keystone and Mohawk from the beach at Buffalo. The sohooner Nancy Dell is in trouble at Mil-waukee. Cause, a disagreement between own-

ors.
Oswego Palladium: "The keel of a tug was laid in Mitchell & Gallagher's dry-dock yesterday by "Brow" Morran for Capt. Timothy Donovan of the 8. H. Lyons. He will sell the Lyons. The tug will be 65 feet long, 14 feet beam, and 7½ feet deep. She will be of oak and chestnut, and will class Al. Her boilers will be 5x10 feet and her engines 16x18. Capt. John Redford of the tug Maria Melvin will build a tug exactly like Capt. Donovan's new one, using the Melvin's machinery."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. TO LAY UP.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 14.—The schooner C. J.

Magill will strip to-morrow for the season. The barge Harvest was sold yesterday by the United States Marshal to B. B. Moiles, of Sagi-United States naw, for \$475. GENERAL. The schooner D. K. Cline will be towed to Black River, where she will load coal for Mil-

waukee.
River tugs are greatly wanted here, a number of vessels waiting to be towed.
A heavy snow-storm is prevailing to-night. GOT OFF. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
PORT COLDORNE, Nov. 14.—The steam-barge Georgian, which went ashore on Friday night at Point Abino, was pulled off this morning after lightering about 6,000 bushels of her cargo. The Captain thinks neither cargo nor barge is damaged any.

LAKE PORTS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14.—Bound up—Propellers Boston, Montana, Juniata, New York, Buffalo, Avon, Empire and consort; steam-barge H. L. Worthington, and schooners Charles Craw-ford, J. S. Fay and consorts, Tempest and barges, S. E. Sheldon and consort, Northerner; schooners R. B. Hayes, Naiad, Parans, J. R. Noyes, Alcora, Red-White-and-Blue, G. H. Warmington, C. H. Johnson, Canton, H. Folger, Thomas Quayle, Halsted, G. B. Sloan.

Bound down-Propellers Argyle, Chicago, Philadelphia, Newburgh, Pridgeon, Jr., and consort, Conestoga, Waverly; steam-barges Glasgow and barges, Porter Chamberlin and consort, Westford and barges, Rhoda Stewart and barges, A. A. Turner barges, W. H. Gratwick and consorts, Ira Chaffee and barges, Howard and barges, Forest City and consort, Everett and consort, Huron City and consort, Smith Moore and schooner Brightle, Iron Age and consort, P. Donaldson and barges; schooners Leadville, P. B. Locke, G. C. Trumpff, H. M. Scove, N. C. West, M. I. Wilcox, Oliver Mitchell, West Side, S. H. Foster, Our Son, Novada, John B. Merrill, S. V. R. Watson, Superior and consort.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 14.—Passed up—
Propellers Montana, Milwaukee, New York,
Mary Mills, L. A. Worthington with Charles
Crawford; schooners R. B. Hayes, John R. Noyes,
Red-White-and-Blue, C. H. Johnson, Henry Fol-

In port—James S. Fay and consort; schoone In port—James S. Fay and consort; schooners Naiad, Oneonta, Parana.

Passed down—Propeliers Conestoga, Waverly, Henry Howard and barges, Smith Moore with Brighty, A. Everett and consort, Iron Age and consort, Mayflower and barges, Burlington and barges, D. M. Wilson with E. Mayes and consort, James P. Donaldson and barges; schooners John B. Merrill, Watson, Kate Winslow, Camden, Southwest, Unadilla, B. F. Bruce, A. B. Norris, J. H. Mead, A. J. Rogers, John O'Neil, J. R. Pelton; steamer City of Cleveland.

Wind west, light; weather clear and cold.

BUFFALO.

Wind west, light; weather clear and cold.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Arrived from Chicago—
Schooners Belle Brown, M. J. Cummings, John
Kelderhouse, and Lem Elisworth with grain.

Cleared: For Chicago—Propeller India, salt;
steam-barge Ohio, coal, and schooners J. Kelderhouse, Nelson, Acontias, light; G. C. Finney,
railroad irou, and Cascade, 420 tons coal; for
Milwaukee—Propeller Buffalo and schooner
David Vanice, coal.

Freights dull and no charters reported.

Canal freights 9 cents on wheat, and 7% cents
on corn to New York. Shipments by canal, 896,621 bushels.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 14.—Passed up-chooner Guiding-Star, Oswego to Chicago, bar The schooner A. H. Moss, bound up the lake, ran in here to-day for shelter.

ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
Sr. Joseph, Mich., Nov. 14.—A hard wind and snow-storm is raging. Arrivals to-day—Propeiler Messenger and steam-barges T. W. Snook and J. E. Seaverns. The two latter ran in for ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 14.—Arrived—Propeller
W. L. Brown and schooner C. Nilson.
Cleared—Propeller Leland and schooners W.
McGregor and John Martin. CLEVELAND. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 14.—Cleared for Chicago—Propellers New York, St. Louis, Russia, Portage.

Propellers New York, St. Louis, Russia, Portage.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 14.—Entered, the schooner
Allegheny; propeller Lehigh, grain, for Chicago.

OSWEGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Arrived to-day—
Schooner Bavana, Chicago, corn.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Schooner Bavana, Chicago, corn.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.

Prop Milwaukee, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Deonto, Green Bay, sundries.

Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Deonto, Green Bay, sundries.

Prop Donemaugh, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Dyac, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Lycoming, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Lycoming, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Lycoming, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Lycoming, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.

Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.

Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop William Crippen, Manistee, tumber.

Prop John Leatham, Sturgeon Bay, towing lumber burge.

Schr Ada Medora, Escanaba, iron ore.

Schr E. F. Judd, Marinette, lumber.

Schr Marinette, Marinette, lumber.

Schr Galletin, Buffalo, coal.

Schr Minnie Muller, Charlevoix, lumber.

Schr Marinette, Marinette, lumber.

Schr H. C. Winslow, Cedar River, lumber.

Schr H. C. Winslow, Cedar River, lumber.

Schr B. Parsons, Cedar River, lumber.

Schr Hersenel, Menominee, lumber.

Schr B. C. Crawford, Ludington, lumber.

Schr B. G. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.

Schr B. M. Stephenson, Menominee, lumber.

Schr B. G. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.

Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, lumber.

Schr H. Burger, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr B. J. Luff, Marinette, lumber.

Schr H. Burger, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr B. D. Dousman, Menekaunee, lumber.

Schr B. D. Dousman, Menekaunee, lumber.

Schr Ben Lottie Goope, Escanaba, iron ore.

Schr B. Dousman, Menekaunee, lumber.

Schr B. Burger, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Lens Johnson, Manistee, lumbe

that the buoy on the shoal off the Galloup Light has drifted to the northeast about half a mile. Ha thinks mariners will do well to pay attention to the buoy. The Fiat steered by the buoy and struck the shoal.

Capt. Kirby, of Grand Haven, has sold the steam yacht Gracie Barker to Capt. Reuban Vanderhoef for \$8,500. She is to run between Grand Haven and Fruitport.

It is reported that Capt. Vanderhoef has sold the steamer Dwight Cutler, Jr., to parties living in Florida, who will take her to Florida waters. Capt. Shepard writes that since the barge Progress came out she had had no use for her pumps. This for a new boat of the size of the Progress is remarkable, more especially so when the experience she has had on her first trip is taken into account.

Capt. Ben Hammond was to have left Buffalo Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln.

THE MOTHERS' SOCIETY.

THE MOTHERS' SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—I have had numerous letters asking about the objects of the newly-organized "Mothers' Society," and as I have not time to answer all, will you allow me to state that the published reports in this paper give a fair idea of the purposes of the organization.

In addition the inclosed letter to an interested mother may be a general answer where, I much regret, a personal reply is impossible. Respectfully,

MRS. THOMAS WILCE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—My DEAR MADAN: You ask me to tell you something more of the objects of the newly-organized Mothers' Society of Chicago, which I do with the greatest of pleasure. As a mother, you have doubtless felt at times a lack of sympathy with motherbood. Again, you meet many young married women who are looking for some wise mother to give them counsel and sympathy. They feel lonely in their new relations, and cannot comprehend the indifference about them. The influence of a company of women true to their maternal instituts, banded together to give sympathy and counsel, will be felt far and wide, even if nothing more is accomplished. feit far and wide, even if housing more accomplished.
You see that we propose to gather ideas and suggestions from all interested in children, and thus make it as practical as possible, not only for ourselves but also for future generations. I should much prefer to work quietly among my own circle of friends, and so would every true worther, but it was judged that an organized effort would unite, strengthen, and widen our influences. In union there is strength. We expect, of course, to meet with opposition, and possibly misrepresentation, but if every true mother lends her influence we need fear nothing.

ing.

I hope we shall hear your views, as we expect to have quiet meetings in different parts of the city where we can enjoy "Motherly talks."

Prominent physicians are in sympathy with the movement, and offer to give us the benefit of their influence and observations.

If every true mother in Chicago would join If every true mother in Chicago would join with us, what great good might be accomplished?

Hoping to meet you at our next meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Nov. 24, I remain yours respectfully,

MRS. T. WILCE.

AMUSEMENTS. CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Season Tickets

STAR LECTURE COURSE Begins THIS MORNING at the Central Music-Hall Box-Office. The following is a complete program of this (the Ninth) season:

Box-Omes. The following is a complete program of this (the Ninth) season:

Litta Concert Co.--Wong Chin Foo-
"Josh Billings":-The Palestine Arabs--Theo. Tilton -- Mrs. Livermore--The Remenyl Concert Co.

-- The Hindoo Jugglers--Hon. Schuyler Colfax--Hon. Charles
Bradiaugh, M. P.

SEASON TICKETS for the Course will be sold at the very low prices of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 each. POSTIVELY NO SEASON TICKETS sold after Saturday, Nov. 20. Box-Omee open from \$a. m. to 6p. m.

GEORGE B. CARPENTER, Manager.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. The Largest Piece this Theatre Ever P KIRALFY BROS.'

Grand, Imposing, New and Brilliant Production,
Around the World in 80 Days.
TWO GRAND BALLETS,
Mille. DE ROSA and, Mons. ARNOLD KIRALFY,
And a Corps of Two Hundred.
New Scenery, Brilliant Armors,
Gorgeous Marches, and Grand Pageants.
A full Military Band upon the Stage.
Also, the Wonderful Baby Biephant.
Grandest of Spectacular Representations.
Matinces Wednesday and Saturday at 1.
Monday, Leavitt's Grand English Opera Burlesque Co.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. FUN! FANCY! PROLIC!

CLARK AND MARBLE'S TILE CLUB IDLE HOURS! Effect the First—The Spring Meetin 1880. Effect the Second—The Penelope P of Palmyra. An original panoramic production

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. This MONDAY night, Nov. 15, first FRANK MAYO VAN, the Virginian,

Supported by Miss AFFIE WEAVER and an excel-ient Company.

Next Week-SHANNON and EDESON in A GOLD-EN GAME.

HERSHEY HALL MORTIMER'S MYSTERIES. OPENING POSTPONED until To-Morrow (Tuesday) Evening.
It being impossible to complete necessary alterntions in Hershey Hall, our opening is unavoidable postponed until to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

ALL TICKETS FOR MONDAY GOOD TUESDAY.
FRED J. ENGELHARDT, Manager. MeVICKER'S THEATRE. THIS WEEK - ONLY - THIS WEEK THE MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY
In Steele Mackaye's Comedy-Drama,

HAZEL KIRKE. The Most Successful Play of the Present Day NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Monday, Nov. 22-100 WIVES. SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,

HARRY G. RICHMOND'S
RELIABLE COMEDY COMPANY OUR CANDIDATE.

Every Night at 8 o'clock, Matinees Wednesday, Sat

EDUCATIONAL PROF. COHN'S SCHOOL of LANGUAGES CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL, Room 33. French and German by the "Natural Method." Classes meet day and evening every day. At Park Institute, 193 Ash-land-av., on Mondays. Wed. and Frid., 2 to 3 p. m. Prof. H.COHN and Mme. LEONTINE ARNOT-COHN, Directors, Central Music-Hall.

MEDICAL. THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new maddout and the second of the second

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of six ents for postage.

Association.

Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Buifinch-st., Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experi-THYSELF.

PAIRBANKS. MORBE & CO. GOODRICH STEAMERS. GOODRICH STEAMERS.

RAILBOAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

or Maps. Guide-Books. Time-Tables. Sleep accommodations. apply at 40 and 62 Cl Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express of Bortheast corner Randolph and State-stal. House, E Canal-st., and as the depots.

ban trains, set local time-of Hotel Cars are run thron Council Bluffs, and Pul on the train leaving Chie Siespers on 9:15 p. m. tra road runs Pullman or a west of Chicago.

Chicago. Milwankes & St. Paul Railwanhandie" Depot, corner Clinton and Casta. Ticket Offices. St. Cirk's-t., Palmer H. Grand Pacific Holel, and at Depot.

Cairo & New Orleans & Express,
New Orleans & Texas Fast Mr.
Springfield Express.
Springfield Night Express
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk.
Pontiac & Chataworth Express.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Ratiopotcorner Stewart and Archer-ava. (Twens of Ticket Office, & Clark-st.

Line | 13:15 p m | 2:20 p m

Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo
Fast Express.

Kansas City, Santa Fa & Denver
Night Express via Aiton.

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.

Peoria, Burling- | Fast Express.

Peoria, Burling- | Fast Express.

Pein & Peoria Ex. via Joliet.

Pein & Peoria Ex. via Joliet.

Pein & Peoria Ex. via Joliet.

Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex. via 230 pm 9 230 pm

Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.

Michigan Central Salirond.

Sepot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-stricket Office, 6f Clark-st, southeast corner of Handolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and At Line) ... 7:00 am 6:00 pm New York & Boston RL (daily) ... 9ml am 7:00 pm Special New York & Boston RL ... 5:30 pm 18:30 pm Raimanso Accommodation ... 5:30 pm 18:30 pm Atlantic Express (daily) ... 5:16 pm 18:30 am Night Express ... 9:10 pm 18:30 am Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail ... 9:00 am 7:30 pm dGrand Rapids & Muskegon Mail ... 9:00 am 7:30 pm dGrand Rapids & Petosky Express ... 9:10 pm 18:30 am dGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex. ... 9:10 pm 18:30 am

Chleago. Rock Island & Pacific Railro Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ti Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer Ho Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madis Leave. | Arrive

Mail (vis Main Line)
Special New York Express
Lightning Ripress (daily)
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)
San Special Spe

Leave. | Arrivo. * 8:00 a m * 8:00 p m * 9:00 p m : 8:40 a m

Leave | Arriva

Leave. Arrive.

| Leave. | Arriv

SCALES

Abaily. Daily except Sundays.

Nors—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St.

Louis, Kansas City, and Feoria. Parior hay Coaches
with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and
Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to
St. Louis or Kansas City.

Union Depot, West Sids, corner Cansi and Van Baren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty
third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clara

st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Paimer House.

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15p m.

Dally except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigna Southers Eastway
Ticket offices at depois van Buren-st, besd of La
Salla, Twenty-second-st, and Forty-third-st. Ticket
and freight office under Sherman House, and itse
offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House

Caleage & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Tickets for

Pittsburg, Pt. Wayne & Chicago Rali way, epot. cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices & Chars-st, Palmer House. Grand Pacide Hotel. and

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. B. GOODWIN, of Beloit, is at the Sherman

J. A. PLACE, of Oswego, N. Y., is at the Tre-

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, of Ottawa, Canada, is a

Dr. N. M. Donsoy and family, of Berlin, Wis.

A. C. WASHINGTON and A. R. Culver, of New York, are at the Palmer. GEORGE B. CORKHILL, editor of the Washing MUEL KEEFER, proprietor of the Grand

THE REV. CHARLES CRAVENS, of Toledo, O. nd the Rev. M. Burnham, of Fall River, Mass. re at the Pacific.

BENJAMIN F. MARSH, who was reslected to pagress from the Tenth Illinois District, of arsaw, is at the Pacific.

E. KAUFMAN, of Galveston, General Agent of he Texas Midland Railroad, and Thomas Mo-dill, of Atlanta. Ga., General Superintendent of he Macon & Brunswick Railroad, are at the

About a dozen of the members of the Eight-our League met at No. 90 West Randolph reet yesterday afternoon, in secret, and dis-issed the future interests of that organization, of ar as could be learned no conclusions were ached, the facts being that this "ism" is just thoroughly disorganized as any of the others bich took a part in the late campaign. Miss Stars, so well known to the public as an artist and in literature, has during the last two winters entertained a large circle of ladies with a series of lectures on art. She will resume these lectures for this season at her residence, No. 220 Huron street, on Tuesday, Nov. 16. They begin at 30 clock b. m. The course will consist of twenty lectures, to be followed, perhaps, by a special course on Michael Angelo, Raphael, and correggio.

EETING of Swedes had been called for sev-weeks to organize a colony to emigrata to as or Nebraska. The last call was for yes-y, and only five persons responded, and s or Nebraska. The last call was for yes, and only five persons responded, and g was done. The calls have been made by uel Turner, who is disappointed somewhat lits, but he says that he has the assurances imber of his countrymen that they intend grate in the spring, and he will be among having already secured property interests territories named.

the territories named.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest at be Alexian Brothers' Hospital upon William andley Mason, 16 years of age, who died of a nactive of the skull received by accidentally liling from the third floor of No. 58 State street to the elevator shaft. The deceased opened be door leading to the shaft himself, but within was so dark that he was deluded into believing hat the cage was right at hand. An inquest as also held at No. 129 Rubel street on the body Joseph Knefel, 54 years of age, who died of ingestive chills. The inquest upon Adam onrad, No. 200 Van Buren street, who died of stol-shot wounds inflicted by Charles A. F. eck, will be held at 10 o'clock Monday fore-bon at the Harrison Street Station.

The Board of Managers of the State Liquor-bealers and Manufacturers' Association held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of Mr. Harry Rubens, their attorney, Maj. Porter, of lollet, presided. It was decided to immediately granize the Third District, consisting of the Counties of Winnebago and Boone, for which purpose a meeting has been called there for next Saturday, to be addressed by Mr. Rubens. Reports were received showing the progress of the League, which by gaining ground rapidly all over the State. Special reports were also read relative to the position of the lately-slected members of the Legislature on the in-

A MEETING of the Union Catholic Library As-location was held at their rooms in the Honoré-licition was held at their rooms in the Honoré-liding. Dr. McMullen having expressed a wish that the Association take full charge of the con-pregration that will assemble at the Cathedral of the Holy Name next Sunday on the occasion of Bishop Feeban's installation, the Association Bishop Feehan's installation, the Association appointed the following committee to name the unhers: James Walsh, James H. B. Daly, W. H. D'Brien, W. H. Amberg, Z. P. Brosseau. Mass will be celebrated at the Cathedral Thanksgiving-Day for the benefit of members of the Library Association. Judge Moran addressed the audience on the necessity for more active work on the part of the members to increase the membership of the Association. Speeches were made by several gentlemen taking the same view, but nothing was done in the matter.

by several gentlemen taking the same view, but nothing was done in the matter.

The regular monthly meeting of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry Veteran Club was held at the Painer House yesterday afternoon, Capt. J. F. S. Smith in the chair. Five new members were prophed for admission to the Club. Thomas Aghew was elected Vice-President, to fill a vacancy. In accordance with an article in the new constitution recently adopted providing for military officers for the Club, the following comrades were elected to the offices named: Captain, D. F. Bremner; First Lieutenant, John Young; Second Lieutenant, Thomas F. Beatty; First Sergeant, Robert R. Sampson; Second, James McKeeber; Third, Robert Heller; Fourth, Fred Wickman; Corporals, Andrew Sullivan, Mark Tapley, Jesse Bull, Joseph Skipsey; Color Bearer, John McCarthy. The Committee on Reunion were instructed to report at the next meeting the form the reunion would take this year, and suggesting that some time about the holidays would be the wost desirable for a banquet and ball. The Secretary read a communication from the Englewood Veteran Club inviting the Nineteenth to hold their reunion in that village. A number of communications were read from former members of the regiment in other States sending greeting to their comrades here. Among these was a letter from Capt. James R. Hayden, a former commandant of the Elisworth Zouaves, and now residing in Olympia, W. T. After the transaction of some routine business, the Club adjourned.

The lattice was the bedge of the letter Power the part of the lattice was the bedge of the letter.

THE LATE B. H. SKINNER The last rites over the body of the late Benjamin H. Skinner, the veteran hotel-man, were solemnized at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the St. Paul's Universalist Church, on Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street. About 500 friends of the deceased gathered to pay the last tokens of respect to their old friend. Among the well-known hotel-men present were Messrs. Palmer, Somers, Benjamin, Todd, Fasset, Gardner, Turner, Wentworth, Jenkins, Hilton, and Cobb. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, pastor of the church, who made some unusually appropriate remarks on the upright life and character of the deceased, fitting music being rendered by the choir. The casket was borne by Messrs. Palmer, Somers, Grant, Jenkins, Benjamin, and Wentworth, who acted as pall-bearers and was haden with floral tributes in baskets and symbolical designs of anchors, crosses, and harps. At the close of the sad services the body was followed to Graceland and tenderly deposited in the vault, followed by a long line of sorrowing friends in carriages.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AN ENGLISH NAVAL OFFICER TO HIS DEFENSE.

There was an editorial in a recent issue of The Tribune, in which the extravagance of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was commented upon, and reference made to his habits. The article provoked a reply from Mr. Charles Noel-Hoare, a Captain the English navy, who is a guest at the Tremont House. His answer, however, was very general in its statements, and a reporter called on him yesterday for the purpose, if possible, of getting something more definit.

"The article," said he, "if published in England would answer itself; but, appearing in one of the principal papers of America, where it might pass without notice and its statements be accepted as true, I. as an Englishman, although the subject was a delicate one, fet it right not to let them go unrefuted. The article was based on a misapprehension, and seemed to be an insult to the common sense and loyalty of Englishmen. If the character of the Prince of Wales were as asserted, the feeling of loyalty would not exist. Reports as to profligacy and extravagance have been circulated before, but have never understood that his income was \$70,000 a year. I do not believe he is in debt. There is not a single public undertaking or charitable object which does not attempt to secure his presence and support, and he gives largely of his time and money, and the fact is a matter of pride all over the country. The regardfor him could not exist if not based on a farong and sure foundation. He is the most copporar man in the whole Kingdom."

MILITIA NOTES.

LIEUT. A. D. SMITH, commanding Company G, ret Infantry, asks for an election to choose a

Nov. 15 and 17, at the armory range, by order Capt. Gibson, Inspector of Rifle Practice. THERE is some talk now of consolidating panies D and I of the First Regiment, in to let in the St. Bernard Rifles.

Following are the percentages of attendance of the eight companies of the First Regiment at drills last week: Company A. 96; Company C. 90; Company E. 90; Company F. 50; Company I. 64; Company K. 90; St. Bernard, 64.

ONE or two companies of the First Regiment are now beginning to agitate the subject of roing to Washington to take part in the inauturation of President Gardield. The entire regiment will attend the Insurantian of the Company

hard Rifes, attached to the First Regiment highly has made the following appointment of non-commissioned officers: William S. Jarman, First Sergeant; Albert E. Braymer, Peter J. Gardiner, Homer G. Irish, and Cass F. Maurar, duty Sergeants; Peter S. Storm, John S. White, Edward E. Napler, Arthur Warrington, thumas T. Brown, Edmond F. Kiltar, George T. Fyfe, and William H. H. mith. Corporals. Capt. Purington should out the Military Code and then drop our of his appointments from the roll as Corporals, although he might console them by making them "Lance Corporals." The law allows ut four Corporals to a company.

but four Corporals to a company.

The matter of consolidating two companies of the First Regiment is still pending. Two or three companies are extremely weak, owing to various causes, including incapable commanders, and, what is scarcely less disastrous, no commander at all. The proposition of consolidation is strongly urged by head-quarters, but the question of individuality is raised among the members, and it is also rather suspected that their line-officers are considerably interested personally in maintaining the present organization. There is an independent company attached to the First Regiment which stands ready to swing into line should a consolidation be effected, thus making a regiment of ten full companies, and there is no doubt that the organization would be strengthened thereby.

the organization would be strengthened thereby.

The coming grand fair and bazaar of the First Regiment is creating a lively interest among the ladies of the city. The merchants are also very much interested, and are offering donations of all kinds, as well as goods on commission. It is the intention to have all the novelties on exhibition for holiday presents, and it is possible that the bazaar will be kept open afternoons as well as evenings for this purpose. The Board of Managers of the Fair and Bazaar held a special meeting in the Quartermaster's rooms of the armory Saturday evening. Col. Swain presiding. Maj. Bangs. Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that bills had been contracted to the amount of \$1.000, for printing, decorations, etc. Lieut. Ullmann, of the Committee on Correspondence, reported that the Committee had sent out about 5,000 invitations and circulars to the people of Chicago. Lieut. Bell, of the Committee on Donations and Purchases, reported that many of the citizens had been visited, and the Committee had met with great success, being cordially received and presented with money, goods, and consignments on commission. Other goods had been given at actual cost. Capt. Purington, of the Committee on Special Entertainments, reported several projects under consideration, and asked for instructions. Lieut. True, of the Committee on Music, reported that the new Regimental Band would in all probability be able to furnish some very fine music by the time the fair opened. Lieut. A. B. Smith, of the Committee on Construction, reported that the Committee had drawn up a contract with various parties for the construction of the booths and the decoration of the halls. The meeting then adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

SUBURBAN. There will be a meeting of the Englewood Union Veteran Club this evening to perfect arrangements for the first of a series of enterainments to be given this winter. The Executive and Financial Committees of the Engiewood Garfield and Arthur Club will

hold a meeting this evening to attend to some unfinished business of the campaign, at the office of the Engiewood Eye.

A musical and dramatic entertainment will be given Thursday evening at Tillotson Hall for the benefit of the Reformed Episcopal Church. There have been numerous cases of scarlet fever in Englewood, which has so alarmed many

of the parents of children attending the public schools that they have taken the little ones from school. The authorities have taken the proper steps to prevent the spread of the contagion.

The Englewood Literary Society elected Stephen Maynard President, vice John Young, resigned, at their last meeting. The next meeting of the Society will be held one week from to-night at the residence of Mr. W. L. Doud, on Stewart avenue. Stewart avenue. Mr. E. W. Adkinson will deliver an address Saturday evening at Woodstock, Ili.

A break in the brickwork of the Eliis-avenue sewer, near the corner of Brook street, occurred during the past week, caused by raulty brickwork. This is the second case of the kind in the

g	A report at the last mee		
ğ	Trustees showed the expert to Nov. 1, 1880, for street		
ı	districts as follows:	repairs in the se	,,,,,,,
ı	In No. 1 \$ 1,684	No. 7	494
1	No. 2 1,432	No. 8	395
ä	No. 3 3,889	No. 9	248
8	No. 4 761	No. 10	1,596
ı	No. 5 1,241	On general acc't.	288
9	No. 6 401		
ă			12,383
	And for drainage and c	ulvert repairs:	

OAKLAND, A new quartet club called the Forrestville has just been organized.

There is a demand for a new schoolhouse in Oakland, the present one being filled to over-flowing. flowing.

The Forrestville Arcadian Club will meet one week from Tuesday at the Forty-third street

And for drainage and culver repairs:
In District No. 1. \$ 266 No. 6.
No. 2 494 No. 8.
No. 3 538 Nos. 7, 9, and 10.
No. 4 745
No. 5 142 \$ \$3,

IRONDALE. The new Methodist Church was dedicated yesterday morning, the sermon being preached by the Rev. W.X. Ninde, of the Garrett Biblical Institute. In the afternoon a Sunday-school jublice was held under the leadership of the Superintendent, Mr. J. G. Launing.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Last week 2,565 tons of iron-ore were received for the Brown & Potter Mills.

The lumber received was 175,000 feet and 13,000 lath.

John Limberg, a laborer, fell from a scaffold on the new rolling-mills, breaking his leg and ankle. August Johnson was struck with a piece of iron-ore, breaking his arm.

UNION VETERAN CLUB. The Seventh Ward Union Veteran Club held a meeting Saturday evening at No. 283 Blue Island avenue, Commander James Dugind presiding, and Adjutant J. M. Holden acting as

Secretary.

A stirring address was made by Gen. Martin

DANGERS IN IMMIGRATION

A Letter from the United States Consul at Zurich.

A Protest Against the Consignment of European Paupers and Oriminals to America.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Oct. 7 .- To the Editor he New York Tribune-Sin: Any one sufficiently nterested may step down to Castle Garden almost any fine summer day and see incoming ships discharging from their steerage-decks from 1,000 to 2,000 and even 3,000 people. Indeed, a sufficient number of strangers frequently land in a single day to form a respectable sized town. It is noticeable, of course, that they are not Americans, and that in many cases they do not speak a word of our language. Many of them do not even seem to er lists can enlighten one as to where they came from. These lists, however, decline to enter further into the matter than to stat that so many thousands of men, so many thou children are about to be landed from the great ships. They have come from Holland, it may be, or from Hungary, or Silesia, from the Alps of Switzerland or the bogs of Ireland. These strangers, with their bundles and small boxes, and forty or fifty dollars apiece, or perhaps not nearly so much, are immigrants. The observing person will be a little amazed to see that nobody apparently cares to know more about thes hiploads of mortality than is to be learned from the lists already referred to. He sees them sent into the already overcrowded wards of the city, or crammed into steam-cars and whirled out of sight; and other ships steam in, and other thousands are discharged and sent out of sight in the same way. And so they have been coming these many years, till now 10,900,000 of them are cattered about over the broad States and Territories of the Union. The country is so large, diate effect of their coming is noticeable. Most, of them find bread to eat, and live well.

was strikes the observer at castle darden most strongly, however, especially should his mind have been busied for a moment with Plymouth Rock, and Bunker Hill, and Gettys-burg, and the National heritage that streams of natriotic blood have secured to him and his, will be the reflection that these millions are, from this day on, new claimants to what he has sup-

What strikes the observer at Castle Garden

patriotic blood have secured to him and his, will be the reflection that these millions are, from this day on, new claimants to what he has supposed was his alone. True, his deed was written in the blood of his forefathers and his brothers, and these newcomers have no deed at all; but, unless history and statistics are lies, these hordes will, shortly stake out their claims, and he will be invited to move on and out.

A very good authority has said that our country will number at least \$4,000,000 of people within the next twenty years. At present, one-rifth of our population is composed of foreigners. If the proportion continues, we will have some 16,000,000 foreigners among us in twenty years from now. What will thirty, forty, fifty years do for us, at that rate? Unfortunately, the proportion is liable to be doubled or even trobled. No immigration statistics as to the past can be a guide for the future. A bad harvest in Europe, a war, some oppressive law in Germany or elsewhere, may send us 1,000,000 emigrants in a single year. Half the people of Hungary would cross the ocean to-morrow had they only money enough to pay steerage passage. Who knows when a few million Russians, or Poles, or Slavs, will be seized with a like inclination?

I want, however, to present some reflections of those who have seen these millions of emigrants before they embarked at Hambury, Queenstown, or Havre; or before their minds were made up to 70 over and take possession of the fair lands e inquered and held in trust for them by the American people.

During many years the writer has been observing the emigrant question, not from Castic Garden, but from the point where the bundles were tied up, the boxes packed, and the tickets bought for the New World. It goes without saying that the immigration of a limited number of Europeans has been of vast benefit to our country socially, politically, and materially. Even good things may be overdone, however, and it is a most debatable question whether the present immigration is not a curse inst our country that would lay it waste within a hundred years, as completely as did the Huns lay waste the Roman Empire. He was a good political prophet, but in what way have Americans heeded prophecy? Certain corners of the world have too many people, and a redistribution is going on. In this distribution the Ilon's share of the surplus of ignorance and poverty is settling itself down in the United States. At the same rate at which this settlement is proceeding is the control of this country slipping out of the hands of the American people. In olden times the poverty of the Old World cities was relieved by some plague, carrying off its thousands in a day. Now the plague is stayed, and the surplus poor emigrate to America.

PAUPER AND CRIMINAL IMMIGRATION.

and the surplus poor emigrate to America.

PAUPER AND CRIMINAL IMMIGRATION.

It is, I believe, the firm conviction of nearly all our Consuls and diplomatic representatives abroad that an alarming proportion of those people who emigrate to the United States are a positive injury, as citizens, to any country. I will try to show that, though there are good people who indulge the supreme nonsense that every immigrant landing, is worth seven or eight hundred dollars to us, there many communities in Europe willing to give a handsome sum to be well rid of thousands and thousands whom we so heartily welcome. I do not refer to the occasional society or community that may subscribe money to aid good citizens to cross the ocean, but to those more numerous communities and local governments that pay money to get rid of people whom they know to be bad citizens and of no good use anywhere. Of the emigrants so sent to us, a major part have been utter failures at home,—unfortunate and unlucky men, so-called, who would nover prosper anywhere. No small part are adventurers, seeking fortunes, political and otherwise, in a country where they have good reason to believe the most worthless may rise to position. Most alarming of all are the thousands of paupers paid for coming, and the jalibirds flying from justice. Hardly a ship lands that does not bring a dozen of them. Of course the Socialists, Communists, Mormons, Nihilists, and the generally disorderly of whatever name or class flock to our shore as a congenial harbor. Here they hope to execute plans in freedom for which they would have been imprisoned at home. A recent writer has pointed out the fact that we have in the United States more than two millions belonging to these disorderly classes.

That hundreds and thousands of paupers, crimingle persons criminals, and every didness recent pages and the generally and they are didness are control pages. PAUPER AND CRIMINAL IMMIGRATION.

siding, and Adjutant J. M. Holden acting as Secretary.

A stirring address was made by Gen. Martin Beem, who urged that the sentiment of patriotism who urged that the sentiment of patriotism could not exist unless the people were educated to appreciate it fully. The speaker pictured the door of the pictured the doler full propects which presented themselves to the assessment of the War of the Rebellion. He pictured the doler full propects which presented themselves to the assessment of the war of the Rebellion. He pictured the doler full propects which presented themselves to the assessment of the war of the Rebellion. He pictured the doler full propects which presented themselves to the ment of patriotism which sustained them to fight ment of patriotism which sustained them to fight ment of patriotism which sustained them to fight ment of patriotism and a virtue of the war of the Rebellion. The keep is the full property of the war of the Rebellion to keep up the old the War of the Rebellion, to keep up the old the War of the Rebellion to k

to a level with the dissolute and inner soun that we are importing?

Are not, in short, our free immigration and naturalization laws bringing a wretched curse upon the working classes of the United States? What can be more certain than that in a few years a wide guif will exist between the working and the non-working classes of America? We are preparing the way to degrade the laborer by compelling him to work side by side with men yastly his inferiors in intellect, in moral worth, in everything that has, in our country, until how dignified inbor.

GOVERNMENTAL DIFFICULITIES ARISING.

There is another point to look at. When we have sixteen millions or so of foreigners among us, made up largely of ignorant men and women who never knew what freedom its, and who will on each opportunity turn liberty into license, how are we going to govern them? Will it not be good-by to the Republic then? Certainly nothing short of a standing army of half a million men, in the new day we are so carefully preparing for ourselves, will be able to project property or to secure order.

In Spain, when Socialist workmen make a strike and their demands are not compiled with, they burn down the factories where they were employed. Ofily large standing armies prevent the same thing being done in other Continental countries; and only a large army and a strong central government will prevent its being done here if our people do not interfere before it is too late by the adoption of laws limiting immigration and naturalization. If we wish to continue the importation of the fire-brands of Europe, let us at least put our houses in order and learn how to handle them.

There is no exagreration of the dangers ahead. What imported Socialists may wish to do for this country may be imagined from what they have already attempted in California, at Pittsburg, Chicago, in Massachusetts, and elsewhere. Whether Socialists or not, foreigners, and not Americans, have been the leaders and fomenters of almost every discontented Communistic or Socialistic society in the country are Germans,

fomenters of almost every disturbabee threatening the peace of the States. The principal men of almost every discontented Communistic or Socialistic society in the country are Germans, half of whom can scarcely read and write the English language. According to the newspaper reports, about nine-tenths of the "tramps" who wandered pillaging about our country during the late hard times were foreigners, too lazy to work, and not to good to steal. Numbers of them crossed over to Europe, even, and besieged our Consulates there, and, among the hundreds, not a baker's dozen were born Americans. At the first Socialistic Congress held in America, for the purpose of inciting disorder and revolution, two-thirds of the delegates were Germans, and nearly one-half of them could not speak the English language. So, too, at every Congress of this kind since schemers from other countries have met to propose laws that would overturn half the business interests of the community. And yet we go on inviting them in. The mixture is getting worse. These gentlemen must vote,—and how they vote! They can turn the Bible out of schools, Sunday into a day of revelvy, and corrupt all parties by their vensility at the polis, Elections in many places are becoming a farce, and the country is on the high road to being Mexicanized. Nobody thinks of an election now without some feelings of fear. In the midst of all this, and with such a conglomeration gaining the ascendency, how much pride in our country's past; in short, how much pride in our country's past; in short, how much pride in our country's past; in short, how much pride in our country's past; in short, how much pride in our country's past; in short, how much pride in our country's past; in short, how much pride in our country's past; in short, how much pride in our country's past; in short, how much pride in our country's past; in short, how much pride in our country's past; in short, how much pride in our country.

THE INEVITABLE RESULT.

Importing people of the character referred to doe

Government of their own country.

THE INEVITABLE RESULT.

Importing people of the character referred to does not change them; it changes us. We may bring in all Mexico, but Mexicans will be Mexicans,—the Chinaman will not leave his pig tail nor the European his vices behind him. Our immigration element has become too large to be absorbed. It is absorbing us, and rapidly. How long before there may be no America, except in name; no Americans, no Plymouth Rock, no Bunker Hill, no Gettysburg, no fixed remembrance of the glory of the past? Our "immigration is drowning these things out.

Is the end then, even for self-protection, a standing army and a King?

There is but one way of preventing it. Emigration must, speedily too, be regulated and limited. Citizen-making must not be so slight a thing. It must be changed in its manner wholly. We must resort to the passport system. All other countries do this. Even an American cannot migrate into a Continental State without a passport and official permission. As to acquiring citizenship there, if he has not means of self-support, or is in any sense a bad or dangerous character, it is simply impossible. Why should we not protect ourselves in the same way? No immigrant should be allowed to land who is not the possessor of an official certificate from some American Consult to the effect that he has not been convicted of a crime; that he is not descriing a wife and children in the Old Country, as hundreds of them are doing; and, finally, that he has means for self-support for a reasonable period of time. Our Consuls could easily compel the production of proper local official testimony as to the details in every case.

case.

Of course this will be said to interfere with freedom of travel, and even trade. So it will. But is it not better to have travel and trade interfered with than the moral and political interests of the country endangered? If we occupy an exceptional position in the world as to this great question of immigration, must we not also resort to exceptional means of guarding rights that this unregulated immigration is rapidly taking away from us? Do we want more penni-

great question of immigration, must we not also resort to exceptional means of guarding rights that this unregulated immigration is rapidly taking away from us? Do we want more penniless-and characteriess partners to enter our political firm without our consent?

There is another and peculiar class of foreigners whom we naturalize every day in the year. In a few countries of Europe, notably in Switzerland, many hundreds of adult men and women are placed under guardianship. The peculiar local laws there permit this placing under guardianship for all sorts of curious reasons, and when these persons come to America, as many of them do, to get rid of this guardianship, the local Government at home does not recognize our right to naturalize them. There are hundreds of Swiss alone who occupy this peculiar situation, and who have for years supposed themselves to be American citizons, who, where they to return to their native land even temporarily, would be liable to the full duties of Swiss citizenship; and all because we have naturalized these people regardless of the Swiss laws. In that country it is not enough that a man renounce Swiss citizenship and be sworn in in America. That renunciation must have first been accepted by the Swiss authorities. Knowing this, how many hundreds, thousands even, of Swiss are voting in the United States who are on the record as citizens of the old country? Dare the United States protect them in the citizenship the courts have so heedlesly given them? The diplomatic vexations, international complications, and misunderstandings that may arise from the shortightedness of our indiscriminate naturalization are beyond calculation. They can only be remedied by new treaties, and the remedy should be applied at once.

There is another point that should be known at once and forever what forfeits the rights of citizens have a right to live abroad all their lives if they wish to. Have not naturalized citizens have a right to live abroad all their lives if they mish to. Have not naturalized citi

lives if they wish to. Have not naturalized citizens the same privilege to remain outside the country a lifetime? Indeed, is it not well known that thousands of foreigners, taking advantage of this privilege, become naturalized here with the single intention of leaving the country, and leaving behind them, too, all thoughts of the duties and burdens of honorable citizenship? When such use is made of our naturalization laws, should not these laws be changed, and, if a change in these will not protect us, should we not, then, in self-defense, change the Constitution itself?

S. H. M. Byers.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—THE TRIBUNE has recent contained several notices of the lately organized National "Society for Political Education," and has described its plan of work. With its object National "Society for Political Education," and has described its plan of work. With its object and method all intelligent people hav a sincere sympathy, and ar ready to give it all possible encouragement and support. I hav no doubt there ar many in this city, who hav already or ar now intending to join it as members, and that there ar many more who will join it when its aims and plans become better known. That there ar always those who ar eager and anxious to take advantage of such opportunities as this for self-instruction and culture, is proved by the immense success of the Chatauqua Clubs, and of all similar attempts for the popular dissemination of useful knowledge.

Now, I hav to propose that, in order to aid the work and increase the eliciency of this Society, those in Chicago who ar interested in its success, both for their own good and for the political wolfare of the country, form here an auxiliary society for the study and discussion of the principles of political science.

The advantages of such an organization ar obvious, presenting, as it would, unequaled opportunities for the rational discussion of all questions of the day in politics, such as the currency question, free-trade, Civil-Service reform, etc., and for an arena where the champions of both sides could freely present the sincere arguments of their party or belief, and at the same time hear the other side,—a thing few politicians like to do.

time hear the other side,—a thing few pointenant like to do.

Could not some pleasant hall down town be secured, and evening meetings be held once a week, at which some topic suggested by the National Society's course of reading pould be debated, and notes and queries be presented concerning questions of social science? The Society could also secure occasional lecturers, and by cooperation with the large body greatly promote "political education."

What a New York Girl Did.

What a New York GIT Did.

Philadelphis Times.

When a girl concludes to put up her hair and make herself look sweet, the best policy is to let her have her own way. She can't be drawn away from her mirror by any of the ordinary things of this life. A fire will sometimes do it, but it has been shown that even a fire may fail to excite some girls. The other night a New York lodging-house took fire, and at a most uncomfortable hour, when most girls probably have their back hair down. One of the young ladies heard that the place was burning down,

sfore the crowd ways treet tooking like a perfect fright. She shut he door leading into the hall to keep out the ames and went to her mirror to fix her hair trybody who has waited for a girl to fix her hair thows that it takes time and a great deal of it. This girl wasn't any quicker than the average, and she was very particular about having her half cone up exactly as it should be. The fire had cut off her chances of escape by the stairs, and her lover, after appealing to her for some time, finally lost his patience and got away without her. A fireman got up to the room on a ladder and she made him sit on the edge of the window and wait until she had arranged her hair pins and ribbons for a right sort of public appearance, then she threw herself into his armsit was so romantic—and slid down the ladde with him, looking just sweet. The whole thin was a tremendous auccess, but when the carefu young girl was safely landed on the pavemer she found that she had forgotten her stocking

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GERMAN THEATRE. "Die Beiden Reichenmüller" (The Two Rich Millers) is the title of a "singing farce," Rich Millers) is the title of a "singing Tarce, or rather a farce-comedy with song and dance, produced at McVicker's last evening by Colliner & Isenstein's German comedy Company. It is by A. Anno, the author of the successful comedy, "Familie Hoerner," which in construction and plot it considerably resembles. The last production by Mr. Anno is even better than production by Mr. Anno is even better than "Familie Hoerner," the characters being better drawn, and its complications as interesting and humorous withal as they could possibly be made. It is not a play of great literary merit, but it is well constructed and indescribably funny. It is long since a singing farce was produced here that gave such universal satisfaction and caused so much amusement as this one. But, good as the play is, it would not have created the enthusiasm it did but for the splendid acting of the leading performers. The best work was done by Miss Bertha Flebach and Mr. Heineman. Miss Flebach assumed the part of Lisbeth, the spoiled child of the rich Dutch merchant, and if the part had been expressly written for her it could not have suited better. This charming young soubret has become a favorit since her engagement here as no actress has before her, and it is well deserved, for she acts so naively, so lifelike, and with so much humor as to carry her audience completely with her. She added another laurel to her wreath of popularity by her fine performance last evening. Mr. Heineman's assumption of the part of August Knoche, a stonecutter, was capital. The dry and indescribable humor of the simpleminded stonecutter was excellently brought out, and, in company with Miss Flebach, he kept the house in a constant roar of laughter. A most funny episode which convulsed the audience was a duet between Mr. Heineman and Miss Flebach, in which the former essayed a scene from "Hamlet" in English to the latter's Ophelia. As neither of the two is well versed in the English languago, their quaint propunciation of the text added much to the humor. So closely did Mr. Heineman carleature the redoubtable Bandmann that if the latter had been present he could not have helped enjoying the fun.

Mr. Engel as the elder Reichenmäller, Mr. Meyer as the Dutch Merchant Blaamer, Mrs. Markham as Urike, the wife of Reichenmüller, Mr. Rodenberg as Wilkie, the son of Reichenmüller, Mr. Rodenberg as Wilkie, the son of Reichenm

OUR THEATRES.

Conspicuous among the interesting teatures of the theatrical program for the coming week will be the production of "Hazel Kirke" at Mc-Vicker's. In the cast will appear Mr. W. C. Couldock, Miss Effic Ellsler, Mrs. Cecilia Bush, Mrs. Carrie Jamison, Mr. Edward Coleman. The piece will run for one week. At the Grand Opera-House Frank Mayo, in "Van, the Vir-Opera-House Frank Mayo, in "Van, the Virginian," will begin an engagement this evening. He will be supported by Miss Affie Weaver, among others. A new musical comedy called "The Tile Club" will be seen for the first time at Hooley's. The piece has been well spoken of in Eastern cities. The spectacle of "Around the World in Eighty Days" will run for another week at Haverly's. Last night "The Banker's Daughter" company closed their fairly profitable engagement at Hooley's, and the last performance was given by Barlow, Primrose & West's Minstrels at the Grand Opera-House. "Our Candidate" will be the attraction at the Olympic for the week. Snelbaker's variety troupe at this house closed a successful engagement last night.

ANNIE M'EVOY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14.—While the play of "Mazeppa" was in progress at the Theatr Comique to-night, a brutal attempt was made to nate Annie McEvoy, wife of Fred McEvoy, libernicon'' fame. Near the end of the play Miss McEvoy appeared upon the stage, and was advancing toward the footlights to repeat her lines, when a piece of board two inches in thickness, ten in width, and four feet in length was hurled at her from the top gallery. It went whizzing by her head, struck the stage, and bounced up and hit her on the arm. If it had hit her or the head it would have crushed in her skull. The theatre was filled with people at the time, and great was the excitement. A rush was made for the top gallery, and the boys up there were questioned, but no one would admit knowing who threw the board.

BOOTH'S ENGLISH CRITICS. New York Mirror. There are some funny deficiencies shown by the London papers in their notices of Edwin Booth's performances. Clement Scott says in the Telegraph that "the fencing and the death appeared to be singularly ill-managed and ineffective, and the closing scene, having been robbed of all poetic significance, seemed to be commonplace," while the Post asserts that "Booth railied brightlysin the last scene, and his fine fencing was universally admired." "Booth railied brightly on the last scene, and his fine fencing was universally admired." The same paper thinks "Booth is at his worst when anything like ease or humor are required," but the Times differs from its esteemed contemporary in this respect, inasmuch as "the wit of the part was effectively brought out, and the dry conceits, which have become as familiar as household words, seemed novel from the way in which they were uttered." They don't agree either about the warmth and genuineness of his reception. The News reports that "there were some slight tokens of opposition from some parts of the house," but the Thunderer aunounced in unqualified terms that he had "a very warm reception, and was enthusiastically applauded by the whole house." The Telegraph says that Booth's conception "is cold and classical to a fault," but the Post tells us that "the vebemence and celerity of his performance rob it of its pensive philosophy and meditative grace." The Observer liberally concedes that "there are certain interesting details of his performance and reading, the merit of which cannot here be worthily discussed."—the latter portion of which statement applies aptly to other papers as well. Truly, New York can boast of critics, if not more able, at any rate more unanimous than those of the great English metropolis. The writers on the weekly journals have yet a chance to redeem the weak blunders of their confreres. Mr. Booth's friends all await their judgment with curiosity.

HUMBUG. The Hour. If, with the mass of humanity, nothing succeeds like success, with Americans nothing succeeds like humbug. Take the case of Sarah Bernhardt, for instance. Here is a woman of considerable and varied natural gifts, of excelent diction, of strong Bohemian proclivities, and of a great amount of dash,—a specimen of the women who can be found in France by the dozen, if not by the hundred. She is all bone, nerve, and energy, has good luck besides, and nerve, and energy, has good luck besides, and rises to the position of a first-class, if not of a great, actress. A quarrel with her manager gives her a chance to visit London, where thin, blonde women are much liked, and where good French pronunciation is extremely valued, because no native of the British Isles has ever managed to master it. The newspapers of London begin to extol her talent, special correspondents of American papers copy the articles for home use, and a good actress is transformed into a great actress.

People who have seen Rachel. Ristori, Brohan, Aimoc Desclee, or even Arnault Plessy and Favart, never thought of comparing Sarah Bernhardt with any of them. In matter of stage presence she could have made no pretense to equal her great predecessors. True, Rachel was neither large nor endowed with a handsome figure; but her face was so animated and her gesture so imposing that she grew in the eyes of her audience to really colossal proportions. There is no use concealing the fact that, with the mass of theatre-goers, beauty of face and form in an actress has much more influence than talent, for usually their vision is more perfect than their intelligence.

Sarah Bernhardt has apparently none of the qualities of an artist of real greatness; nevertheless, a combination of circumstances made a celebrity of her, and a party of enterprising Americans formed a pool for the purpose of importing and exhibiting her in this country. The pool was a very beterogeneous one, comprising, as it did, one or two theatrical managers, a piano manufacturer, a discharged newspaper reporter, a ticket speculato, a photographer, and a brace of hotelkeepers. They deposited in Paris 40,000 francs, demanded to secure the safe retreat of the artiste in case she was defeated here, and began to trumpet far and wide the mignitude of the enterprise in which they had embarked.

The American newspaper swere simple-minded enough to take the matter up, and every printing-press in the United States has been, for weeks past, daily f nerve, and energy, has good luck besides, and rises to the position of a first-class, if not of a

DRAMATIC NOTES. McKee Rankin is expected back from England in the course of two or three weeks. Matt Lingham, it is said, will be unable it lay this season. He suffers from asthma.

Mrs. F. M. Bates, who has in recent years been connected with the California and Australian theatres, is in town.

John McCullough will begin a four weeks' enragement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York. This is the tragedian's 43d birthday.

Owing to delay in the completion of the necessary alterations in Hersbey-Hall for the opening of the wizard Mortimer's season to-night the first performance will be postponed until to

Whenever the patriotism of the astute Mr. Bouelcault flames out very strongly in England and he writes able letters to Irish newspapers about British despotism, he is generally on the eve of a departure for this country, where several of his countrymen find shelter and political consolation. "Ah," said a veteran manager yesterday, alluding to the excitement raised by "The O'Dowd," "Dion is evidently preparing for another Fenian reception in New York."—New York Evening Post.
"Wa concern" away the Suirit, "in the general

New York Evening Post.

"We concur," says the Spirit, "in the general verdict of the public and the press, that Sarah Bernhardt is a disappointment. She is a great actress, but not a great genius. She pleases, but she is not sensational. She is refined, but not grand, majestic, sublime. She sheds real tears, but does not draw them from the auditence. She is the perfection of art, but she lacks that touch of nature which genius would supply. To compare her with Rachel or Ristori is an absurdity. Acting this same part of Adrienne and handicapped by a language foreign to her, Modjesta surpassed Bernhardt in every artistic respect."

iesta surpassed Bernhardt in every artistic respect."

Speaking of the second performance of Bernhardt in New York, the Times of that city says: "The same crush and bustle, though in lesser degree, were visible outside the house and in the lobbles as on the opening night. The doorways, however, were less blocked, and exit and egress were not matters of intense difficulty. Good seats, too, were to be had at prices approaching a reasonable figure, and nothing more was heard of the preposterous demands of \$10 and \$15 for orchestra chairs that were so numerous on the first night. For \$5 the best of seats were to be had, and as time passed the speculators dropped to \$4, and even much lower. At \$:15, after the curtain had risen on the first act, seats in the orchestra, for which \$2.50 and \$3 had been paid, were offered for as low as \$2, in some cases for \$1. At \$:30 o'clock every seat in the orchestra, and aligexeept \$1 or \$3 seats in the balcony, were filled with an audience as brilliant as that which welcomed the actress on Monday. But the second balcony was not more than one-third filled, and in the top gailery only the lower tiers were occupied. In view of the fact that in the Academy of Music, with such stars as Gorster and Campanini as attractions, these same seats are offered for 50 cents, it is thought that Mile. Bernhardt's management may ultimately see the way to a similar reduction. At half a doilar the 500 unoccupied seats in the family circle could easily have been filled last night, and a corresponding reduction would have had the same effect upon the empty rows of the second balcony."

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

James Smith, colored, is locked up at the and amused himself by breaking up clocks and undry other articles within his reach. James Hayes, alias Holland, only a few days out of the Penitentiary, is at the Armory pending investigation. As nearly as can be ascertained. Hayes was drugged and robbed of what little money he had upon coming out of jail. He complained to the police, and was locked up. Joseph Cabiil, laborer, who was arrested for rob-bing the sailor Jacob Tobiason of \$406 was yes-terday positively identified by his victim as the man who first assaulted him, and who throttled him while his two accomplices secured the

Charles Budderham, living at No. 390 Lumber street, reported at noon yesterday at the West Twelfth Street Station: that some sneak-thief had entered his residence and had stolen \$20 in cash from the pockets of his vest, which was hanging on a closet-door near the hall, the outer door of which had carelesly been left open. Julius Patz, of No. 428 Halsted street, mourns the loss of a fine pair of boots which he made to order for a young thief. The fellow left his measure, and called for the boots Saturday evening. He tried them on, and they fitted so well that he walked about in them, and gave the shoemaker his old shoes to wrap up. While this was being done he opened the front door and bolted off.

while under the influence of fiquor, raised a great disturbance in the restaurant of Maurizio Michelletti, No. 728 Clark street, and was arrested by Officer Kay, who locked him up at the Armory for drunken and disorderly conduct. Yesterday morning Juiggo was found in his cell very weak from loss of blood, which had flown from a small scalp wound on the bead inflicted by Michelletti during the encounter. He was sent to the County Hospital for treatment.

James Downey, a very young boy who thought he could make his own way in the world, has found out he could not do what he expected. He ran away with \$210 in cash, which he stole from his parents, who reside at Providence, R. I. His father, he states, is employed as a salesman by E. C. Alden, wholesale millinery dealer, and his mother keeps a small millinery shop on her own account. He gave himself up to the police, hoping that they would send him back nome, as he is now anxious to go there.

ner own account. He gave amissent him back home, as he is now anxious to go there.

Safe-blowers have commenced operations for the season. Saturday evening they forced entrance to the coal office No. 182 Twelfth street, and made a bungling attempt to blow open a safe containing papers of value to the owner only, and about \$30 cash. They drilled a small hole in the top of the safe, through which they inserted the powder. The location of this hole was badly chosen, and the result of the "puff" was that the outer door was blown off the safe and the inside of the office bedly torn up. It is thought that the burglars ceased operations in disgust at this juncture, as no effort appears to have been made by them to open the inside doors, and they consequently got no plunder for their pains.

Thomas Gardner and Michael Keating, two hard-loaking citizens, were arrested last evening by Officers Crowley and Mangold, who ran in response to cries for help to a place on Washington street, between Halsted and Union streets, where the two were holding up and attempting to rob Frank Montague, a hack-driver living at No. 2247 State street. Montague was drunk, and was trying to find his way into the South Division. Gardner and Keating volunteered to show him, but at their first convenience held him up, choked him, and rifled his pockets. They got nothing, and were caught in the act besides. Keating has been under arrest for robbery before, and it is thought other cases can be proven against him and his companion.

A FACTION FIGHT.

Disgraceful Proceedings on Eric Street. A family and neighborhood feud which has existed for some time between two counties of Ireland, who have representatives living on Erie street and vicinity in the North Division. of Ireland, who have representatives living on Erie street and vicinity in the North Division, terminated yesterday afternoon in a discraceful street brawl, and it may eventually terminate in the death of one of the combatants, Manus Conway. The hard feeling is of long standing. It broke out on the 10th of last month in an attack upon Neil Conway, his wife, and John Conway, as they were pasing the corner of Erie and Sedgwick streets. The assailing party was Norton and John Barrett, and friends of theirs named McCarthy and Swenie. John Conway took refuge in P. W. Leahy's sailoon, No. 34 Eric street, and in the fight which ensued there he was cut rather severely about the head by a stone match-box in the hands of an assailing Barrett. To avoid a police court prosecution the feud was patched up, and yesterday when Norton Barrett, with his friends Houch and Geoghegan, entered Leahy's saloon and saw the Conways at the end of the bar he advanced and profered his hand for a shake. Hugh Conway interposed, and after hard words the Barretts went out into the street and collected a large quantity of sticks, stones, and scher missiles, with which they assailed the Conways. The fight was a desperate one, and was only ended by Manus Conway being knocked senseless by a stone. The doctor who attended him dressed a somewhat severe wound on the right side of the forehead. He was unable to tell how it would result, but as there was considerable hemorrhage he pronounced the wound a serious one. Conway is a single man, and boards at the corner of Market and Eric streets. James Geobegan or Gaughan, said to be the man who threw the brick or stone which injured Conway, was arrested at 9:40 last evening by Capt. Hatheway in McCornick's saloon, at the corper of Market and Chiestes.

A Bich Man's Whims.

A Bick Man's Whims.

London Telegraph

Some few weeks ago a weil-to-do burgess of Vienna died, leaving the whole of his property away from his natural helis and to the son of retired Austrian General with whom he had been personally unacquainted during his life, upon the sole ground, duly set forth in his will, that the Christian name of the young gontleman in question was identical with his own. When the legatee, after proving the will, visited the testator's dwelling, accompanied by a legal official, in order to take possession of the property bequenthed to him, his attention was first directed to a fireproof safe as a likely repository for securities. Upon opening the safe, however, it

er in fancy costumes. Behi

THE PAWNBROKERS.

In Regulating Them.

The Central Station detectives have been making numerous efforts of late to check pawn-brokers in their fraudulent courses. Everybody knows that the majority of these people are merely receivers of stolen goods, and that half of the inducement to crime would be taken away if their places could be shut up and the thieves prevented from having opportunities to away if their places could be shut up and the thieves prevented from having opportunities to dispose of their ill-gotten gains. The detectives have noticed that numbers of these pawabrekers are living well and spending, or accumulating, much money, while the books which the law requires them to keep hardly show an entry a day. They are required by the ordinance, whenever an article is pawned with them, to put down the description, together with the name and address of the pawner and the price advanced. It was plain to the detectives, as it must be to everybody, that, where a pawnbroker was living well and yet making but one or two entries on his books, he must be disobeying the ordinance, and receiving property which was so crooked that he dare no book it. Therefore efforts have been made of late to catch some of these individuals. The other day a West Side officer—a smart fellow—was rigged up in a rough dress and sent to the pawnshop of a man by the name of Louis Schloessinger. No

measure, and called for the boots Saturday strong the contage. There have been swell that he walked about in them, and gave the shoemaker his old shoes to wrap up. While this was being done he opened the front door and bolted off.

Saturday afternoon Frank Juiggo, an Italian, while under the influence of liquor, raised a court on the North Side. If one p could be sent to Joliet, it would do me

A BAD TRIO.

Two of Them Locked Up for Burgiary.

Dwyer, Kelly, and Tobin, the trio of desperadoes whose arrest by the Tweifth street police was mentioned in Sunday's TRIBUNE, prove to be persons who have been wanted for some time. Dwyer has been identified as the companion of Lawrence Beattie in the burgiary of H. N. Hoden's residence, No. 286 West Adams street, some few weeks ago. The two men gained entrance at a second-story window by climbing up a verands while the family were at supperfloors, and all the inmates of the house made up their minds to capture them, but the burgiary presented revolvers, and, marching down the front stairway, bade their would-be captors a kindly good-evening, and passed out at the front door. Kelly was partially indentified as a third member of the party who remained on the outside keeping a lookout for any interference. The trio are also suspected of various other burglaries about town, and of the daring attempt to rob Mr. Linn several nights ago at the corner of Washington and Moryan streets. Dwyer, although a young man, has a criminal history which is his companion. After a series of petty crimes he was arrested in 1876 for kicking to death a boy who was playfully engaged in knocking off caps and hats as a Republican procession was crossing Wells street bridge. He laid in jail some nine months, and was known as a professional thief. He was ultimately sentenced for eighteen months for highway robbery, and since serving that his career has been a most desperate one. He is very well known under the aliases of John McCarthy and Dick Percivels.

Feline Retrievers. A gentleman writes to the London Standard that cats can be trained to petrieve game as well as dogs do. When he takes his gun in his hand his three cats are in cestasies in anticipation of

The infatuation of the people is not strong when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the subject.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street. DEATHS.

MAIR—At 4:20 p. m. Nov. 14, Greville Aubrey Mair, in the 34th year of his ago, at the residence of his prother, 1840 Indiana-av.
Funeral from St. Mary's Church Tueşday at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend.
WALKUP—The funeral of the late E. A. Walkuy will be held at the residence, IT Walnut-st. Tuesday, lith. at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland. Friends in vited. DALY—At the residence of her son, 285 North Mar-ket-st., Margaret, beloved mother of Bryan Daly, aged 85 years. Funeral Tuesday at 10 o'clock by carriages to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, thence to Calvary Can-Mrs. Mary Jane Poolo, aged I years il months and days.

Funeral from 791 West Madison-st, to-day (Monday) at 10 o'clock n.m. Interment at Rosehil Cemeter? Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

RICE-At Green Ray, Wis, Nov. 13, Julia E., wife of Oliver P. Rice and daughter of Cyrus Eames. Estagged 47 years.

FITZGERALD—Of congestion of the lungs, Loretts, daughter of Michael and Ellen Finzgerald, aged years and 10 months.

Funeral from residence, 23 East Van Buren-st. Monday, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock s. m., by carriage to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. GEO. W. BAIN, OF KENTUCKY, WILL SPEAK in Grace M. E. Church this evening, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance. Union.

Candy Send St. 82, 83, or 85 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candles in America, put up allogantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNT HESE, Confectioner. St Madings.—81, Chicago. AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GOKE & CO., Regular Trade Sales
TURSDAYS-Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Glove,
Carpets, etc.
WEDNESDAYS-Books, Shoes, Slippers, Rabbers, etc.
THURSDAYS-Dry Goods, Mirrebandise, Crossery, Glassware, etc.
GEO, P. GORE & CO., Assetoness.

Hosie Underw Neckw

Glove

VOLUME XI

113, 115, 117 & 119

FURNISHI

UNDERWEA

We invite inspec extensive stock FURNISHINGS, sured it has no equ tity, Variety of Fa Desirable Styles, a at prices that can please.

The Black "PIERRE R

Only 170 Miles of Way Transportati Shortest and Much

Route to the Bla MONDAY, NOV Through rates of Freight from hanged) on all property not classifications in Revised John Classifications

Yo Rapid City Fort Mead Stargis City Deadwood Central City

MARVIN HUGHITT. 2d Vice-Prest and Gen'l Man. HENRY C. WICKER, Freight Traffic Manager C. R. BLAKELEY, Prest N.W. Ex., S. &

THE FIRST NATIO

Offers for sale a limi NORTH CHICAGO CT . 20-YE

Six Per Cent Mort These Bonds are placed on AND INTEREST, at whice EQUIVALENT OF A 5 P AT PAR. The total issue of a portion of which will be apply redemption of oustanding bon maturing in 1861 and 1882 and 188 these issues may effect an expension of the bank for this purished to the bank for this purished.

COMMISSION MI FIELD, LINDL Commission

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, 88 & 90 La Salle-

EDWARD M. FJELD, DANIEL A. LINDLEY, POPE C. TREFT.

A. H. ABBOT 147 STAT PAINTING & DRAW WAX PLOWER GOODS, G

> PICTURE FI Frames ORNA

CELLULOID CELLULOID (W en) Cuffs, Collars, & Lists and Goods sea or address BARNES Madison-st. (Tribus